BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1825. No. 1853.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 8th Instant,

BEST yellow and white Quills, coloured Wafers, Sealing Wax, Pewter Inkstands, and Office Tape, unavoidably postponed from last Sale.

New single branch Wall Shades, Plated Candlesticks with and without Shades, Plated Cruit Frames complete, Cut Glass Decanters, Tumblers, Wine and Claret Glasses.

Blue and white Table Soup and Dessert Plates, and many other Articles.

Meadows Street, 7th Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE,

ELEGANT Cut Glass Ware at the following very reasonable Prices, viz.

Diamond and other richly cut quart Decanters, per Pair, . . . Rs.	18 to 27
Ditto Pint Ditto, ...	12 to 18
Do. Sugar Basons, with Covers and Stands, per pair,	24 to 30
Do. Tumblers 1st size per dozen.	20 to 25
Do. . . . do. . . 2d do. .	18 to 20
Do. Muffineers, per pair. .	8
Do. Dessert Service, . . .	120
Do. Dessert Plates per doz.	80
Do. Mugs with Plates and Covers each, ...	20
Do. Candlesticks with cut pans Spangles and Icicles per pair, ...	70 to 85
Do. Hookah bottoms each,	18 to 35
Claret Glasses neatly cut of various Patterns per doz.	8 to 10
Wine do. . . . do. . . .	7 to 8
Liqueur. . . . . do. do.	6
Tumblers 1st size do . . .	10 to 15
2d do. do.	8 to 12
3d do. do.	6
Goblets . . do	8 to 14
Finger Cups do	15 to 18

Meadows Street, 7th Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
A LADY'S
SADDLE HORSE
With Saddle and Bridle
PRICE Rs. 325.
Belonging to a Lady leaving India.
Meadows Street, 7th Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
LADY'S FRENCH
BONNETS
EACH Rs. 16.
DITTO CAPS
EACH Rs. 12.
Meadows Street, 7th Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
NEW
BRITTANNIA METAL
Curry Dishes,
ADAPTED FOR CAMP CASES,
Price Rs. 25
Per Pair.
Meadows Stree et, 7th Dec. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On THURSDAY the 15th Instant, and following Days,
AT "MARINE VILLA"
SITUATED IN BACK BAY AND FORMERLY IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE LATE WM. MILBURN, ESQ.
THE PROPERTY OF
LIEUT. COL. W. P. TUCKER,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, proceeding to England,
CONSISTING OF

MODERN Household Furniture, oval Mirrors, four light Chandelier, Girandoles, wall Shades, Hanging Lamps, Cabinet Pianoforte and Pedal Harp, an Eight day Clock by McCabe, Plate, Plated, Glass and Crockerry ware, Carriage, Horses, and staff officer's Arab Charger, milch Cows, Wines and other Liquors &c &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the articles may be viewed on the premises from the 10th Instant.

N. B. The Plate, Carriage, Horses and Charger will be sold by private sale should purchasers offer. The plate was made to order by Messrs. Hamilton and Co. Calcutta in 1821, of the most modern fashion, and the whole to match.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1825.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.
MR. MCVEIGH, with the view to ensure to his Customers and others the contents of any orders they may be pleased to give him for PASTRY &c. for CHRISTMAS, begs to be favored with their commands as early as practicable from this date, as the contents of any orders coming to hand after Thursday the 22d instant must not be *expected* by the parties.

A few Jars (of sizes) of excellent mince-meat at the rate of Rs. 2 per lb. and Orange Marmalade, at 1½ Rupee per lb. are for sale.

Applications from any who are not regular Book customers to be accompanied with Cash.

Hummums Street, Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1825.

BOMBAY
HOTEL AND TAVERN.

HENRY CRESSLEMAN, late Steward in His Majesty's Service and Ship Britannia, begs leave respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that he will open the BOMBAY HOTEL and TAVERN on Monday the 28th Instant; and that he will use his utmost endeavours to render every person comfortable who may favour him with their support.

H. C. has fitted up the Tavern in a new and genteel manner, and spared no pains in furnishing the House, particularly the bed Rooms, and begs to assure Ladies and Gentlemen arriving from the Interior, who may favor him with their company, that every effort in his power will be exerted to ensure their future Patronage.

H. C. aware of the manner which the Bombay Hotel and Tavern has hitherto been conducted, has been careful in the selection of Waiters and Cooks, and as he will personally superintend and direct the affairs of the House, he trusts that it will now be found much more deserving of Public attention.

A choice stock of the very best Wines and Beer constantly on hand.

Public and private parties provided with Dinners, and sent to any part of the place on the shortest notice.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1825.

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and CO., at Rs. 115 each.

Rampart Row, 7th Dec. 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery.

of 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP & Co. at Rs. 112 each.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1825.

For Sale

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. PRINSEP AND CO.

THE following WINE and LIQUORS from Messrs. HARPER and BELL.

Sherry in butts, XXX . . . . Rs.	950
Ditto XX, ...	850
Ditto in bottle per Dozen	20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX.	22
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints. . . .	20
Cherry Brandy	26

Also from Messrs. E. Buller and Son.

Superior old Sherry in butts .. Rs.	700
Half Ditto	350
Ditto in bottle	20
Serceal in Q. Casks.	300
Ditto in pints per Dozen	20

Champaign of very superior quality imported by one of the last arrivals.

White.	65
Pink	70
Burgandy per dozen	50

Bombay, 7th December 1825.

For Sale .

A FEW Hhds. still remain of Stein and Sim's PALE ALE, imported per Ceres, at Ninety Rupees per Hhd.

The quality of Hhds. sold of this Batch is highly approved of, and is esteemed superior to the last importation which gave such satisfaction.

A few Chests, 3 Dozen bottles in each of very Superior Brandy, ten years old from Delamain and Co. Cognac, at 20 Rupees per Doz. Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and Co.

Bombay, 7th December 1825.

For Sale,

1 FOX TERRIER BITCH,
1 Pair of Ditto ditto,
4 Bull Puppies.

May be seen and particulars had on application to Mr. SLAYN at the Saluting Battery.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1825.

Sapoorjee Sorabjee

IN again addressing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, to request their inspection of the elegant Articles of French Millinery, exposed for Sale in the late Auction Room of Messrs. BAXTER and CO. in Meadows Street, begs to acquaint them he has purchased in conjunction with MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE and others, some excellent French Wines, &c. imported per the same French Ship Le Dau, comprising St. Julian, Sauterne, Chateau Marga, Hautbrian, Frontignac, Vin de Pays, Medoc, Champaign, Brandy Fruits, Sweet Oil &c. which will be disposed of at moderate prices under the Firm of SAPOORJEE MUNCHERJEE and CO.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1825.

Passage to Liverpool,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

ALFRED,

OF 720 TONS BURTHEN,

John Lamb,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Liverpool direct on the 10th January. This Ship has elegant accommodations for Passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Bombay, 7th December 1825.

Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

MAITLAND,

OF 700 TONS BURTHEN,

John L. Studd,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London on the 25th Instant, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope, should a sufficient number of Passengers offer.

The Maitland carries a Surgeon, and has elegant accommodations: plans of which may be seen and particulars known at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1825.

For Passage,

TO ENGLAND,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS REGISTER,

John Clarkson,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London direct on the 1st January. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and Carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen and further particulars known on application to Capt. Clarkson at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1825.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1825. No. 1853.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH NOVEMBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 351 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Copy of a letter from the Adjutant General of H. M.'s Forces and is pleased to direct that the rules therein prescribed be considered applicable in cases of the embarkation of Invalids of the Honorable Company's service, in common with those of His Majesty's service. The arms and ammunition in charge of the Honorable Company's Invalids will be made over on their arrival in England to the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors.

HORSE GUARDS,

23d June, 1825.

SIR, It having been represented to the Commander in Chief that considerable inconvenience as well as danger, have arisen from the frequent occurrence of mutinies on board the free Traders coming from India to this country, I have received His Royal Highness's Commands to direct that on all futre occasions when Invalids are embarked on board of these vessels for England, that each man should be provided with a Pistol and Sabre for defence and that the requisite quantity of Pistol ammunition should be embarked at the same time.

It will be understood that the charge of this ammunition will be confided to the immediate care of the Captain of the ships, with instructions to secure it where it shall be inaccessible to any of the Crew so that upon a mutiny breaking out, it will be easy to protect the magazine with the sabres, and to serve out a sufficient portion to each Invalid.

Care will be taken that the Arms furnished on these occasions are received into stores on the arrival of the ships in this country, and returned to Bombay by the first detachment proceeding to that Presidency.

I have &c. (Signed) TORRENS, A. G.

To Lieut. Gen. Hon'ble Sir
C. COLVILLE. G. C. B.
or General Officer Commander at Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 24th Nov. 1825.

No. 352 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased at the request of Major General Sir L. Smith K. C. B. to cancel the leave of absence granted to that officer under the date 4th Instant.

No. 353 of 1825.—Lieutenant Thuilliers of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry is permitted to proceed to England on sick Certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 354 of 1815.—The following General Order by the Supreme Government is republished for the information of the Bombay Army.

No. 290 of 1825,

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 21st October 1825.

An error having been discovered in the counsolidated off Reckoning Accounts of the three Presidencies for the year 1819, published in General Orders, No. 197, of the 1st July last, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Statement and Detail of the sums to be refunded by the Sharers of the Fund, be promulgated in General Orders for the information of the Armies of India.

Statement of amount allotted to Sharers of the General Off Reckoning Fund of the three Presidencies, of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay for the year 1819 (according to the distribution Statement published in Government General Orders of the 1st July last), in excess of the true Surplus Off Reckonings, and of the sums to be consequently refunded by Sharers respectively.

	Sa. Rs.	A.	P.
Amount exhibited as the "Net Surplus appertaining to the Presidency of Fort William" in Statement No. 1 published 1st of July last.	3,91,962	5	4
Deduct a Share paid or payable, to Lieutenant General W. N. Cameron on the "retired List" for the whole year 1819, which was omitted in the abovementioned Statement, at the rate of £543 15 per annum.	4,163	8	0
Interest on the above sum, from the 1st of January 1821, to the 15th of June 1825, being 4 years and 5½ Months at 6 per cent per annum	1,113	6	6
Excess to be refunded	5,275	14	6
True amount of Surplus off Reckoning of the Presidency of Fort William. Sicca Rupees, Three Lacs, Eighty six thousand, six hundred and eighty six, six annas and ten Pie	3 86,686	6	10
The foregoing "Excess" divided into 90 Shares (the number exhibited in the Statement No. 1 formerly published), gives Sicca Rs 58-9.11¼ each, equal to	5,275	14	6
Loss by fraction	0	0	1½
Total as above.	5,275	14	6

Detail of sums to be refunded by sharers of the Presidency of Fort William, who are in India, or by the Heirs, Adminstrators, and Assigns of those who have died in India viz.

	Sa. Rs.	A.	P.
Lieut. General Sir John Macdonald K. C. B. (the late)..	58	9	11¼
" " Hough Stafford, (the late) from the 1st to the 18th of January inclusive,	2	1	5¼
" " James Morris, (the late).....	58	9	11¼
" " Bennett Marley,.....	58	9	11¼
" " Sir Dyson Marshall, K. C. B. (the late)...	58	9	11¼
Major General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B.....	58	9	11¼
" " Charles Stuart.....	58	9	11¼
" " Sir David Ochterlony, Bart, G. C. B. (the late).....	58	9	11¼
Major General Lewis Thomas, C. B. (the late).....	58	9	11¼
" " Henry Grace, (the late) from the 14th of January to the 31st of December, inclusive,.....	56	8	6
" " Robert Bourke Gregory, C. B. (the late) from the 14th of January to the 31st of Dec. inclusive,.....	54	14	10
" " John Arnold, C. B. from the 10th of May to the 31st of Dec. inclusive,...	37	14	5¼
Lieut. Colonel C. S. Fagan (late Army Clothing Agent, 1st Division.....	58	9	11¼
Total Sicca Rupees,....	679	0	7¼

Detail of Sums to be refunded by sharers of Fort William who are in Europe or have died in Europe viz.

	Sa. Rs.	A.	P.
Lieut. General George Russell,....	58	9	11¼
" " Sir Ewen Baillie. Bart (the late)....	58	9	11¼
" " James Dunn,.....	58	9	11¼
" " James Dickson	58	9	11¼
" " George Hardyman..	58	9	11¼
" " Peregrine Powell,..	58	9	11¼
" " Robert Philipps,....	58	9	11¼
" " Sir Robert Blair K. C. B.....	58	9	11¼
" " John Macintyre,....	58	9	11¼
" " Henry de Castro,....	58	9	11¼
" " Thomas Hawkshaw (the late) from the 1st Jan. to the 29th of June inclusive,.	28	14	6
" " Samuel Bradshaw..	58	9	11¼
" " Sir George Wood K. C. B. (the late)....	58	9	11¼
" " John Haynes (the late).....	58	9	11¼
Major General Nicholas Carnegie,			
" " (the late).....	58	9	11¼
" " John Gordon.....	58	9	11¼
" " Thomas Bateman..	58	9	11¼
" " Sir Henry White K. C. B. (the late)....	58	9	11¼
" " Sir George Sackville Browne K. C. B.	58	9	11¼
" " Walker Dawson Fawcett (the late).....	58	9	11¼
" " George Prole.....	58	9	11¼
" " Archibald Fergusson	58	9	11½
" " St. George Ashe...	58	9	11¼
" " Henry Fox Calcraft	58	9	11¼
" " Edw. Swift Broughton.....	58	9	11¼
" " John Eales (the late) from the 1st of January to the 9th May inclusive....	20	11	6
" " Robert Haldane C. B.....	58	9	11¼

Major General Thomas Hardwick..	58	9	11¼
" " John Crowe (the late) from the 1st to the 25th January inclusive.....	3	11	1¼
Lambert Loveday..	58	9	11¼
" " George Hanbury Pine from the 30th of June to the 31st of Dec. inclusive....	29	11	5¼
Lieut. Colonel Marmaduke W. Browne late Army Clothing Agent 2d Division.....	58	9	11¼
Total Sicca Rupees	1,724	6	9½

Detail of Sums to be refunded by Sharers of Fort Saint George viz.

Lieut. General George Roberts....	58	9	11¼
" " Archibald Browne..	58	9	11¼
" " F. Torrens (the late)	58	9	11¼
" " Carey Lalande.....	58	9	11¼
" " David Campbell....	58	9	11¼
" " John Orr.....	58	9	11¼
" " John Richardson..	58	9	11¼
" " Daniel McNeile....	58	9	11¼
" " William Kensey...	58	9	11¼
" " Thomas Bowser....	58	9	11¼
" " Robert Bell.....	58	9	11¼
" " Robert McKay.....	58	9	11¼
" " Sir Hector McLean K. C. B.....	58	9	11¼
" " Gabriel Doveton....	58	9	11¼
" " Sir Thomas Dallas K. C. B.	58	9	11¼
" " Alexander Cuppage	58	11	9¼
" " K. Macalister, (the late)	58	11	9¼
" " Alexander Dyce....	58	11	9¼
" " Charles Corner.....	58	11	9¼
" " Tredway Clarke, (the late).....	58	11	9¼
" " John J. Durand.....	58	11	9¼
" " John Cuppage.....	58	11	9¼
" " Ross Lang.....	58	11	9¼
" " Collen McCaully....	58	11	9¼
" " The Hon'ble Arthur St. Leger....	58	11	9¼
" " John Dighton.	58	11	9¼
" " Sir Thomas Munro K. C. B	58	11	1¼
" " William McLeod....	58	11	9¼
" " Henry Webber.....	58	11	9¼
" " George Bouness.....	58	11	9¼
" " Jeremiah Simons....	58	11	9½
" " Samuel W. Ogg.....	58	11	9¼
" " Sir John Malcolm K. C. B. & K. T. S	58	11	9¼
Lieut. Col. Charles Farren, Army Clothing Agent...	58	11	9¼
Total Sa. Rs.	1993	1	10½

Detail of sums to be refunded by Sharers of Bombay viz.

Lt. Genl. James Kerr (the late)....	58	11	9¼
" " Richard Gore....	58	11	9¼
" " Henry Oakes.....	58	11	9¼
" " Thomas Marshall..	58	9	11¼
" " Charles Reynolds (the late) from the 1st January to the 24th of June inclusive.....	28	1	8
" " Andrew Anderson..	58	9	11¼
" " Charles Boye.....	58	9	11¼
Maj. Genl. John Baillie.....	58	9	11¼
" " Malcolm Grant....	58	9	11¼
" " Henry P. Laurence.	58	9	11¼
" " Richard Cooke.....	58	9	11¼
" " Samuel Wilson.....	58	9	11¼
" " John W. Morris....	58	9	11¼
" " John Skelton.....	58	9	11¼
Colonel Robert Lewis from the 25th of June to the 31st of December inclusive.....	30	8	3¼
Lieutenant Col. Comt. George Llewellin (the late) from the 1st of January to the 1st of Feb. inclusive....	5	2	2¼
Lieut. Col. Comt. B. Burr. C. B. ditto ditto. ditto. from the 1st of Feb. to the 31st of Dec. inclusive ...	58	7	9
Total Sicca Rupees	879	5	0¾

Recapitulation.

	Sa. Rs.	A.	P.
Total amount to be refunded by or on account of sharers of Fort Wm.	2403	7	5¼
Ditto do. do. do. Fort St. Geo.	1.993	1	10½
Ditto do. do. do. Bombay.....	879	5	0¾
Total to be refunded as before stated,	6,275	14	4½
Loss by fractions....	0	0	1½
Total Sicca Rupees five thousand, two hundred and seventy five, fourteen annas, and six pie..	5,275	14	6

(Signed) W. CASEMENT.
Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.
Comd. J. B.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1825.

No. 355 of 1825.—Mr. John Lindally Cameron having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Hannah on the 13th Instant, and having produced a Covenant of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Eastablishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him as such from that date. Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

No. 356 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Marine Department to appoint acting Assistant Surgeon Morrison to the Charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Amherst.

No. 357 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. Cavaye of the 21st Regiment N. I. to the situation of Assistant Quarter Master General to the Cutch field force from the date on which Captain A. Morse may leave that Force, under orders from the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1825.

No. 358 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

1st Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. J. Conyngham to be Adjutant vice Mylne promoted.—Date of appointment 4th Nov. 1825.

1st Bombay European Regiment.

Lieutenant J. Hobson to be Quarter Master vice Watts resigned.---19th Nov. 1825.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to confirm an order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. dated Poonah, Wednesday 16th November 1825, making the following appointments which are to have effect from the date of the march of the Brigade from Poona.

Lieutenant Colonel John Taylor 9th Regiment N. I. to command a Brigade from the Poona Division under orders for field Service.

Captain M. A. Stanley Mis M's. 20th Regiment to be Brigade Major and Lieutenant H. C. Teasdale 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. to be Quarter Master of Brigade.

An order by Colonel Mark Napier dated camp Jurach 7th November 1825, appointing Lieutenant V. F. Kennett of the 21st Regiment N. I. to act as interpreter in Hindoostanee to Cavalry Brigade, is also confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 28th Nov. 1825.

No. 359 of 1825.---The following Cadets who arrived at this Presidency on board the Ship Maitland on the 15th Instant, having produced Certificates of their appointments on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date, and to promote them to Ensigns.—Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

No. 499—Messrs. John Holmes.
" 502 "—John Molgomery.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1825.

No. 360 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the

Medical Department.

Surgeon David Craw to be Superintending Surgeon vice Milne promoted.—Assistant Surgeon Barra to be Surgeon vice Craw.—Date of rank 21st November 1825.

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1825.

No. 261 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Captain Thomas R. C. Mantell of the 48th Regiment Madras Native Infantry a furlough to Europe on sick Certificate for three years from the Date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 1st Dec. 1825.

No. 362 of 1825.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieut. Col. Thomas Corcellis C. B. to resign the Command of the Surat Division of the Army, and to proceed on Furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate.

The Governor in Council will have much pleasure in bringing to the special notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the long and faithful services of Lieutenant Colonel Corcellis during a period of upwards of 35 years.

No. 363 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Major W. B. Spry of the Madras Establishment, a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate, for three years, from the date of his embarkation.

No. 364 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Mr. Assistant Surgeon Donald Stewart to proceed from the Cape of Good Hope to Europe on furlough on sick Certificate for three years, from the 15th of December 1824, the date of his quitting this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 1st December 1825.

No. 365 of 1825.—In consequence of the lamented death of Captain George Challon, which has deprived the Service of a zealous and meritorious Officer, the following promotions are made in the

6th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant William Keys to Captain of a Company, and Ensign G. J. Graham to be Lieut. vice Challon deceased.—Date of Rank 20th Nov. 1825.

The following promotions are also sanctioned.

16th Regiment N. I.

Ensign C. A. Stewart to be Lieut. vice Whitaker deceased.---Date of Rank 13th Nov. 1825.

Captain John Hancock of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry is appointed to Command the Battalion of Pioneers, from the 20th instant, vice Challon.

Bombay Castle, 1st December 1825.

No. 366 of 1825.---The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. dated Poonah 20th November 1825 appointing Ensign C. Marsk of the 9th Regiment N. I. to the charge of the Bazar and Police with Lieut. Col. Taylor's Brigade, Lieut. E. J. Pontardent of the Horse Artillery to the charge of the Guns, and Commissary of Stores Department, and Lieut. Charles South 20th Regiment to act as adjutant to the left wing of that Regiment.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

17th November 1825.

Captain W. T. Graham, Marine Store Keeper.

24th November 1825.

Lieutenant R. Moresby, Deputy Marine Store Keeper.

Captain P. Maughan, Acting Deputy Store-Keeper.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs.per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1825.

By the Brig Bucephalus, which arrived at Madras on the 23d of Nov. from Rangoon, accounts have been received, of hostilities having re-commenced, in consequence of a refusal from the King of Ava to treat on our terms, or that the *Kee Woongy* had declined so dangerous an undertaking, as the presenting them to his majesty.

Two thousand men, under Lieut. Col. Pepper, were to move on towards Tongo immediately after the Monsoon.

The 87th had arrived, and were to march up forthwith.

We regret to state, that by the same conveyance, the death of Capt. Alexander R. N. has been announced.

In the Madras Gazette of the 26th it is stated, that a smart engagement had taken place on the day which terminated the armistice; between the Burmees and a party of the Royals, in which two or three of our men were killed and some wounded.

EXTRCT OF A LETTER FROM ARRACAN DATED 7TH NOVEMBER.

"We are not aware of our Enemy being near us, and it is well there is none for we cannot muster 1,000 men who would be able to march a few miles.—300 sick Europeans are now on the point of embarking and the state the rest are reduced to is most deplorable. During the rains we have buried upwards of 3,000 men; there are now 4,000 in hospital, and those out of it are so reduced as to be scarcely able to lift a musquet. Some of the regiments have only one officer for duty."

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. Adam. This melancholy event took place on the 4th of June, off the island of Madagascar.

The intelligence was brought by the foreign ship *Bengal*, which spoke the *Albion*, in 10. 15 N. Lat. and 26. 45 W. Long. All the rest of the passengers were well.

Bengal Hurcaruh, Nov. 8.

In a late number, we mentioned an insurrection against the government of Java, which, by recent intelligence from Singapore, appears to be rapidly extending over the whole island; and with the exception of Batavia, every town and village has become a scene of anarchy, devastation and bloodshed. Most of the plantations have been destroyed, with all the post-houses and bridges on the roads, which are strewed with dead bodies, while the strongest fortifications are, from a scarcity of troops, subject to repeated attacks, and incapable of affording security to the neighbouring country.

The origin of these disturbances, is said to be oppression, and the experience of ages would render the assertion deserving of credit, though unsupported by evidence of facts, which it might be the interest of Government to conceal, or of individuals to disguise. How far the Dutch imagined a people would submit, to impositions which they seem so ill prepared to enforce, is not worth the inquiry; nor is their avarice a matter of novelty, even when indulged at the expense of national character and the risk of dominion; but it is one of surprise, that any government, pursuing such a line of policy while cramped by a narrow-sighted parsimony, should have remained so long undisturbed.

Such is the wretched mockery of a military establishment, that against upwards of 5000 men, not more than 180 were under arms; eighty of whom consisted of Sailors and European volunteers. What hopes of success might have been entertained when such attempts at resistance were suggested, it is not easy to imagine, unless they are viewed as human sacrifices, to avert the retribution which conscious tyrany may feel impending.

It is perhaps fortunate for mankind, that avarice often defeats its own purposes; and while grasping at wealth, grudges to afford the strength by which it alone can be secured; and that those who establish power by iron sometimes expect it to remain supported by reeds.

It was said, by one of our Chancellors, that "an empire wrested in blood from the people to whom God and nature had given it, can only be preserved by terrifying, overbearing insult, and superiority of force, for it can have no root in consent or affection—no foundation in similarity of interests—nor support from any one principle which cements men together in society." The Dutch appear to think, they can manage without the most expensive ingredient in this recipe for Government, by substituting a double allowance of insult, for superiority of force.

Considering their ability in trade, it is singular that as statesmen, when conducting colonial affairs, they appear to be wholely deficient in the knowledge of those principles of political economy, on which mercantile prosperity depends. With contracted ideas, and illiberality in practice, their measures have seldom tended to the improvement of any country, which has fallen under the dominion of Holland: and whatever may be the indefatigable industry, or keen avidity, with which the Dutch excel in traffic, their views of policy are confined to the circumscribed field of private interest, as though, they surveyed state affairs through the key holes of their tills and cash-chests, or fathom'd no deeper into causes and effects, than the profundity of their breeches-pockets; the feelings of men are set at naught, every thing becomes a matter of arithmetical calculation, and questions that regard the future happiness and welfare of a nation, are settled by striking a ballance between immediate profit and loss.

In consequence of the great alarm at Batavia, the English residents offer'd their services to the government, but as volunteers they were rejected, and enroled with other Europeans in the militia, which subjects them to all the pains and penalties of martial discipline; by which the laws of nations have been grossly violated.

This Proceeding of the government has been very justly censured—it is an outrage which no exigence can justify or extenuate. —The laws of nations, as they above all others, depend on the general consent of mankind in a civilized state, ought to be held most sacred and inviolate. With this conviction, Dutchmen were the first who attempted to embody them, in something like a regular code, but in the general improvement of the world they seem to have discovered some errors in their former theories, and now boldly venture at amendments in their practice. It must be admitted that a better test could not have been found for the experiment, for if Englishmen quietly submit to an invasion of their rights, the Dutch may be secure of every other nation, and legislate with undisputed sway as lords paramount of the universe.

Since writing the above, farther accounts have appeared in the Bengal Hurkarah, which are somewhat at varience with those from Singapore, as will appear by the following extracts.

BENGAL HURKARU, NOV. 16.

"It seems, that the Dutch General De Koek was actualy besieging Solo at the time the *Fly* left Batavia, and that much was expected from his talent and experience. It was thought if this important place fell, and fall it must in the opinion of our informant, whose opinion carries great weight, from his intimate acquaintance, with the affairs of the Island and the Dutch administration—that then the head of the insurrection might be considered as lopped off, and the rebellion if continued on the part of the Javans, would assume rather the character of a desultory defensive guerilla warfare than of a formidable and combined offensive attack, threatening the existence of the Dutch power."

BENGAL HURKARU, NOV. 17.

"We insert two letters from Batavia, dated 2d and 6th Aug. giving an account of the origin and progress of the present insurrection, which it seems was begun by the sons of the old Sultan of Djodjocarta and was maturely reflected upon before hand. By these letters we learn that General Van Geem was about to return from Celebes, having been completely *successful in Macassar*; this is irreconcileable with the account given in the Singapore Chronicle; in which it is predicted that the Duch will in a short time be reduced to the possession of Fort Rotterdam."

SINGAPORE.

INSURRECTION IN JAVA.

This insurrection, the real nature of which could not at first be properly understood, has, by the most recent accounts, assumed the most formidable character, and extended itself over an area of above 7000 square miles, embracing the most beautiful and fertile portions of the island the provinces of Pajang, Mataram, Kadu, Banyumas and Samarang. A party of insurgents had broke into the fine province

of Pakalongan, laying the Country waste with fire and sword, and entirely demolishing the Post Houses and bridges. The town was saved by Colonel Claerens, who repulsed them and drove them back into the interior. Another body broke into the district of Kandal, a part of the province of Samarang, and was driven back by the exertions of the civil authority. The particulars of this advantage are described in the Government Gazette. The insurgents are also in great force in Kadu, where they have totally destroyed Magalang, the chief town, and in such strength in the neighbourhood of the Sultan's Capital as to have made two attempts to capture the Kraten or fortified Palace; the same place which the British troops, under General Gillespie, took by escalade in 1812. It is reported that they have also attempted to take by surprise the fortified palace of Solo, the residence of the Susuman, the most ancient and considerable of the Javanese princes, where the Commander in Chief, General D'Kock, is cooped up acting on the defensive, and waiting for reinforcements to take the field—Strong apprehensions are entertained of a rising in Cheribon, a province always peculiarly obnoxious to revolt. The insurgents lay waste every thing in their route, and have already destroyed vast quantities of coffee plantations. The Chinese farmers of the Revenue are the especial objects of their hatred, and have been massacred wherever they have been found. The town of Samarang, the second in the island, and containing little short of 50,000 Inhabitants, is in a state of the utmost disorder. The beautiful and romantic road from hence to Salatiga is impassable, and strewed with the bodies of Chinese and Natives attached to the European interest.

To meet the danger, the Government have called in the assistance of the Madurese, according to the practice pursed in former insurrections, and five thousand of them, when the last accounts came away, were daily expected at the seat of the insurrection. These are to act under the authority of General Van Geem, an able and experienced Officer, who learned the art of war under Napoleon, but according to our accounts, little reliance can be placed upon this unarmed and undisciplined throng. The troops are returning from Macassar, after losing one-third of their number by sickness, and as we early predicted, without having done any thing effectual, so that there is very little doubt but the Dutch authority in Celebes will soon be reduced, as last year, to the possession of Fort Rotterdam and the town of Macassar.

A detachment of five hundred men had been some time ago ordered to Borneo to suppress the insurrection in that country, but against the immense Chainese population there, they could have done nothing, and have been recalled to meet the greater danger nearer home. —The Old Sultan of Djoejokarta, the same who was dethroned by the English in 1812, has been placed for safety in the Guard Ship lying in the harbour of Surabaya.

The fears and distress of the Government has compelled them to embody all the Europeans at Batavia as a Militia, including the British Merchants and foreign settlers of every rank. Our Countrymen are drilled thrice a week, under Dutch Officers and subjected to military law, under rules of great severity, especially for non-attendance. The British had volunteered to serve, embodied by themselves; but their proposal was rejected and the most respectable of them are now compelled to serve in the ranks with the meanest Burghers of every complexion. We have not Vattle or Grosins to consult, but we have no hesitation in considering this measure as strictly contrary to the law of nations. In Great Britain at least, neither Alien or Denizen is compelled to perform military service, and in Java where they are loaded with disabilities; incapable of holding any public employment—incapacitated from being proprietors of land, and subjected to double taxation on account of the staple commodities in which they deal; the case ought to be still stronger in their favor. The principal commercial British establishments now in Java were there when the Dutch received the island from us—They had a right to continue there for six years after that event, but in the mean while took the oath of allegiance. It was long after this that they were subject to extraordinary taxation and disfanchisement, and is it in equity to be a leged, that they can be called upon, under such unequality of circumstances, to perform the same military services to the state as the privileged class of the European inhabitants.

It now turns out, that the insurrection is far from being confined to the territories of the Native Princes, but extends to the fines and most populous provinces subject to the European authority, and has, in fact, originated in excessive and grinding taxation, almost the only cause of rebellion amongst all Eastern people. The land tax originally imposed by the English, indiscreetly burdensome from the beginning, has been greatly enhanced under the Dutch rule. Other sources of revenue, such as salt duties, road duties, market duties, tax on slaughtering animals, poll tax and taxes on the very amusements of the people, have been continued or superadded, while heavy Corvee labo, worst than all the rest, has been imposed. Some of these should have been mitigated, and others abolished. By such a measure the productive industry of the country would have been augmented, and the legitimate sources of public revenue increased. The first symptoms of insurrection among the Javanese are, in general, not difficult to suppress; but when once rebellion has acquired head, it becomes most serious and alarming. The last great rebellion continued with little interruption for nine years, during which the finest portions of the island were desolated and the finances of the East India Company ruined.—We certainly hope better things from the superior intelligence, energy and resources of the present administration, and whatever may be the termination of the struggle, we trust it will teach all Governments, a lesson of wisdom, justice and forbearance.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The English Brig *Fly*, which arrived late last night from Batavia in 7 days, brings farther accounts of this insurrection of the most painful and disastrous nature. The revolt appears now to have spread nearly throughout the whole Island, including Bantam and part of the Preangan regencies, and to be more general than any thing of the kind on the records of the Country. A correspondence is understood to be maintained between the insurgents, and in many situations they have risen upon the Netherland authorities in overwhelming numbers. The Pangeran, or Prince of Ceram, a large district of the Solo dominions, adjoining the European districts of Grobogan, Damak, and Samarang, having maintained as secret correspondence with the inhabitants of those places, invaded them with a body of 5000 men, and were joined by the greater number of the inhabitants. To meet this invasion, the Dutch Resident sent the following force, with the intention of defending the Town of Damak, which lies close to the sea side, distant from Samarang not above 14 miles; viz.—100 Native Infantry under European Officers—10 *Djig Sieukers* (a miserable and inefficient description of Native *Gendarme*)—two small guns, 50 Sailors from a Frigate in the Roads, and 20 European mounted Volunteers, consisting of the European Merchants of Samarang, with their clerks and Store-keepers. On the 2nd of September, they were attacked by the Pangeran of Ceram. As might have been foretold of so ill judged and imprudent an enterprize, the Detachment was routed in a moment, the native portion of it flying at the first fire. The Dutch Sailors appear to have behaved no better, and the Volunteers were left to be sacrificed. Their horses became unmanageable—carried them into the rice fields, of which, with the exception of the high road, the Country is one uninterrupted sheet, and in this situation they were speared by the Javanese horsemen. Nine are ascertained to have been killed, and of the remainder no accounts have been received since the action, so that the most serious apprehensions are entertained for their safety. Ten English Gentlemen were among the Volunteers, and of these the following are ascertained to have fallen: Messrs. McMaster, Burrows, Sutton, and Hammond. The town of Samarang being an open place, and left without Troops to defend it, would very probably fall into the hands of the Insurgents. The English Merchants of Batavia, when the last accounts came away, were sending ships to Samarang to carry off their property. All business was at a stand both at Batavia and Samarang. Previous to the action fought at Damak, the discount on the Government paper credit was 10 per Cent. at Batavia and 23 at Samarang.—*Singapore Chronicle, Sept. 15.*

EUROPE.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JULY 5.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. ABERCROMBY rose to present a petition, to which he begged to claim the particular attention of the house. It was from a very gallant and distinguished officer, Sir Evan John Murray M'Gregor, Bart, who was one of the captors entitled in distribution of the Deccan prize money. The petitioner was one of His Majesty's aides-de-camp, and Deputy Adjutant-General of the King's troops in the East Indies; and in that capacity attached to the army commanded by Sir Thomas Hislop. He was also a member of a prize committee assembled at the head-quarters of that Lieutenant-General in the field, and of another prize-committee subsequently appointed at

Madras; and in consequence of these circumstances he had been enabled to assist in the preparation of the statements of the army of the Deccan. The same facts combined with that of petitioner's having been agent under a power of attorney for Sir Thomas Hislop, while Sir Thomas was absent on the continent, had necessarily occasioned frequent intercourse between himself and the counsel and agents for this army. The petitioner having alluded to the votes of the house upon which appeared a certain petition from Sir J. Malcolm, and three other officers, also entitled to share in the Deccan booty, referred to the following passage:—"That upon the wisdom and justice of the trustees, the petitioners chiefly rely for the recovery of all that can be obtained of this booty, for its continual preservation from needless and expensive litigation, and for the earliest practicable distribution of the prize, according to the usages of the service, and of the conditions of His Majesty's grant." In reference to this passage and the other premises, the petitioner declared that he could not imagine these other petitioners meant to complain of the expenses incident to that litigation before the Lords of the Treasury, which had led to the establishment of their own claim in this case, in preference to the claims of other troops. The hon. and learned gentleman having then stated the substance of the remainder of the petition, which concluded with this prayer—"Your petitioner therefore, most humbly prays your hon. house that the said petitioners may be required to state the grounds upon which their apprehensions, touching needless and expensive litigation, are founded, and to whom they are applicable; and that if it shall turn out that they are intended to animadvert on the conduct of the counsel, law and prize agents for the army of the Deccan, your petitioner is ready and willing to obey the order of your hon. house to verify the allegations of this his petition at the bar of your hon. house whenever he may be permitted so to do." Now, to him (Mr. Abercromby) this petition did appear to be of great consequence; and he firmly believed that the petitioner had been induced solely of his own counsel and motive to come forward on the present occasion. Now it was to be observed, that in that petition of Sir John Malcolm and the three other officers, there was a distinct attempt to create an impression, that on the part of the attorney and the other legal persons employed on behalf of the claimants, it had been endeavoured to raise up an unnecessary litigation in this business. (Hear, hear.) Now, in making that imputation, the parties had named no individual whomsoever. (Hear.) It was most singular that they should not have done so; and it was but natural for the petitioner to say as he did: let them only fix upon the name of whomsoever they meant, and the parties would doubtless be ready, when called upon, to meet their charge. But he (Mr Abercromby) must remember, that the parties to the former petition came forward to vindicate the Duke of Wellington from the blame which he was thought to have subjected himself to in this affair. They talked of the great services which the Duke had rendered in war time to the country; as if any one in that house desired to dispute them. But did it follow, however great those military services might be, that the civil conduct of the duke must be equally meritorious, or free from blame? Did they, in fact, say any thing which went really to clear the duke's proceedings in this transaction? Hear)—No; they stated not one word to that effect. Let them state what it was, on the other hand, that they meant by the passage referred to it; was, in truth, an insinuation against the lawyers which was quite clear, and which no parties in this case had any right to make. It was really difficult to imagine how it could be supposed that such a statement would not be immediately answered by counsel. He said by counsel, because Mr. Atcheson had acted with the advice of counsel in this business, and had never acted without it. If the imputation, however, was meant to apply to the principal claimants and their agents, he would only state that he knew the latter to be all of them men of honour; and any such case as this that was insinuated ought consequently to be definitively stated and made known. If the charge was intended against Mr. Atcheson in particular, the parties preferring it were also bound to define and substantiate it. What would be the impression of any indifferent person on reading the petition of Sir John Malcolm and the other three officers but this—that they meant to say, "we rely confidently on every thing which has been done by the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot; but otherwise we think that the lawyers would have drawn us into a needless and most expensive ligitation?" Believing this to be the petition of an honest and conscientious man, acting merely on the desire to make good the motives of his own conduct and that of the legal advisers of the captors generally, he (Mr. Abercromby) moved to bring up the petition.

Colonel LUSHINGTON, on behalf of the gallant gentlemen who were the petitioners on a former evening to this house, begged leave to disclaim any imputation, as on their part, upon the professional gentleman who had been alluded to. The object of those petitioners was simply this—to express their great confidence in the management of the Duke of Wellington. Really, if any persons had a right to complain in this business, they must be the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot, after the zeal which they had evinced in the discharge of their trusteeship; and particularly the former, considering all the malevolent aspersions that had been published against him in this matter, and the assertion that had been hazarded—most erroneously, he could assure the hon. and learned gentleman—that his Grace's appointment in this case was not agreeable to the army in question.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE could not help thinking that it was quite competent to the gallant officers whose petition was presented on a former evening, to express themselves in the way they had done. He perfectly agreed with the hon. and gallant officer who had just sat down, that the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot had the greatest reason to complain of aspersion and misrepresentation in this business. As to the disposition to go to law imputed to some of the parties concerned, he (Sir H. Hardinge) thought it might be traced in these very proceedings; some of them having desired powers of attorney to be prepared and sent over for the receipt of prize; others having gone so far as to claim that there should be included in the prize fund, the value of the materials of a palace which the Deccan army had destroyed: and others having even gone the length of proposing to be allowed to claim compensation in the year 1832, at the expiration of the honourable company's charter, for the territories of a Rajah whom they had captured and dispossessed. There seemed to be an extraordinary degree of sensitiveness and delicacy on the part of the hon. and learned gentleman opposite, to any thing amounting to an imputation on the lawyers. He had too many near connexions in the profession of the law to have indulged, for one, in any such reflections. But he must take leave to say, that in this instance it seemed to him, the gentlemen of the long robe had already had quite enough of this plunder. (A laugh, and cries of "Hear.") He understood that their bills amounted to somewhere about 14,000l. or upwards. (Hear.) Now, while these gentlemen had received 14,000l., the expenses of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot, for two years of hard work as trustees, had not exceeded 150l. (Hear.) From the proceedings, he thought it had been shown that there was the disposition to go to law which had been suggested; and when aspersions against gentlemen in the profession of the law were so loudly complained of, he must remind the house that the most unjustifiable means had been resorted to in order to asperse the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot. (Hear.). The aspersions against them must have been supplied to channels through which they found their way to the public by some persons officially acquainted with the transaction connected with this; and, as he had before observed, the confidence of an officer of such high rank and reputation as Sir Thomas Hislop must have been most grossly abused by allowing letters and newspapers, and garbled papers of other kinds, to be given up, as had been done. It had been even asked why the Duke of Wellington had not given up his papers in the same way; but surely it was most material that the duke should not be desirous of giving up the opinions of the law-officers of the Crown, and other important and confidential papers, seeing what had already happened in respect of the manner in which the other papers and their contents had been made known. The fact was, that in every instance wherein the duke had had conversations with Sir Thomas Hislop, or any other gentleman, on this business, the subject matter of such conversations had always found its way into the newspapers, but in a most garbled way; so that, at last, the Duke of Wellington found it necessary to object to have any personal communication with Sir Thomas Hislop while he continued to have any thing further to offer to the trustees. Entirely absolving Sir Thomas Hislop from any design or participation in assisting intelligence of this kind to find its way into the newspapers,—a proceeding which he was very far indeed from imputing to that distinguished officer—he could not but think that the Duke of Wellington had acted rightly in saying—"If these things are to find their way into the public prints, let them do so in my own words, at least, and not in others." But the duke at the same time said to all the officers concerned—"Come as often as you please—turn over every account—examine as much as you please; but I will not, after what has happened, hold any further personal communications on this subject."

As to the pamphlets which had been published on this subject, they had been published, some of them, as the house must have seen, with very improper motives, and under very improper circumstances. The duke despised these attacks as much as any man could do; but he was not the less determined, on that account, that if any part of the case was to be printed, the whole should be printed. Thus too, if they were to have these papers printed, he (Sir H. Hardinge) hoped they should have all the bills also produced and printed: he should like to see how much Mr. Harrion, for example, had received; and how much the other legal gentlemen had been paid. It would, in short, be exceedingly desirable that it should be clearly seen how much the legal gentlemen of the long robe had shared of this booty or prize.

Mr. Brougham could assure the hon. and gallant officer that he had his (Mr. Brougham's) full leave to be as severe on the lawyers as he might see fit. He did not mean to vindicate the law, or the lawyers from attacks which the gallant officer had made upon them. Bad people there undoubtedly were, and he was sorry for it, in every profession—some, he feared, who plundered in black coats as others did in red. (Hear.) The hon. and gallant officer seemed, however, to be under some misapprehension as to the nature of the charge—or the aspersions, as he would call it—that had been made on this occasion against the Duke of Wellington. Hon. gentlemen on his (Mr. Boougham's) side of the house, charged the Duke only with gross ignorance as to the law of prize, as applicable to the case of the petitioners. It could not be supposed that any other objection ever entered into the minds of the lawyers who represented the petitioning claimants. As to the passage complained of in the petition of Sir Evan M'Gregor, it evidently alluded to those lawyers. Now he begged to say that he had no personal interest whatever in this case, since the house seemed disposed to judge of every man's opinions by the test of his interest in the matter: but of that, a word presently. With respect to Mr. Atcheson, whom he had the pleasure of knowing, he thought it would be the merest folly and injustice to impute to that gentleman an interested motive for plunging his clients into needless and expensive litigation. What was the fact? The estimated expense of these proceedings was, it was true, 14,000l.—(not a bill, however, had yet been sent in on this account.) The counsel and professional agents employed, had recovered upwards of 300,000l., leaving a balance of at least 286,000l. on the account. (Hear, hear.) This was expensive litigation, to be sure; but let it be observed what was the enormous sum which this outlay had procured for the claimants. It must be recollected that there was the Marquis of Hastings's army, and another force, claimants for the same booty; and these the Deccan army's counsel had beaten out of the field by a judgment of the Privy Council. He was often in courts of law himself, but it was as an advocate, if he should ever have the misfortune of standing there as a client (a laugh.) he should like exceedingly well, whether plaintiff or defendant to obtain for such a rate of expense such a return. Now as to his own disinterestedness in the matter he had not been of counsel at all for these parties their counsel, besides some of his hon. and learned friends in that house comprised Dr. Jenner, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Adam. He himself was applied to but it was by the solicitor for the Marquis of Hastings, and he was obliged to decline being employed in the case because he could not engage in it consistently with the arrangements of his business in the Court of King's Bench so that if he had been employed, it would have been not for the adjudged captors, but for Lord Hastings. With the exception of the petitioners, all the parties acquiesced in the arrangements which had been entered into on behalf of the Deccan army. Who were the petitioners? It might be supposed that they composed a large and important body: but no—they consisted of only four officers. One of them Colonel Noble, had been for the three last weeks in the Highlands of Scotland. That gentleman, therefore, must have authorized his name to be placed to the petition by letter, or else he must have given his consent to that proceeding before he left town four weeks ago. If the petition had been prepared for three weeks he could not understand why it had not been presented before. Had the gallant officer who presented it been beating up for recruits? If so, he condoled with him on the scanty supply which the Deccan army had furnished. (A laugh.) He must again declare his conviction of Mr. Atcheson's integrity. If the affair had gone on, Mr. Atcheson was not to be the solicitor employed, but the solicitor of the Treasury. He (Mr. Brougham) wished all the papers to be produced; he knew who would then make the worst figure, and he was quite sure it would not be Mr. Atcheson.

Colonel Lushington avowed that he had signed the name of Colonel Noble to the petition, but he felt fully authorized to do so, having conversed with his gallant friend before he left town, and ascertained his sentiments on the subject.

Mr. Brougham expressed his surprise that any person should, in consequence of some conversation which he had had with another person, imagine that he posessed a *carte blanche*, to sign the name of that other person to a petition, containing charges against individuals. He thought such a practice most inconsistent with the privileges of the house. He should not be at all surprised if Colonel Noble were to present a petition next session, complaining of the use which had been made of his name.

Mr. Canning agred, as we understood, with the learned gentlemean, that it was carrying informality a little too far to sign a person's name to a petition merely on the warrant of opinions expressed in general conversation. He would say a very few words with respect to the question which had been brought before the house. There were two modes of settling a disputed question—one was, by an unexpensive arbitration, and the other by process of law. He thought the former mode was the best. (Hear.) He thought it hard that a person could not express that opinion without it being said of him that he brought forward charges against particular individuals connected with the legal profession. He knew no reason why the gentlemen of that profession should feel sore because it was supposed that they liked to get business. If it were said that physicians liked to get patients, a clergyman the cure of souls, a lawyer clients—was this to be considered *scandalum magnatum* against those professions? He remembered that not long since a member of that house stated that he settled in half an hour a difference which had been the subject of litigation between parties for many years. That might be construed into an attack on lawyers generally. (Hear, hear). His opinion was, that it was sound policy to abide by the arbitration in the present case. When he said this, he meant no offence to any gentleman who had given, or might give, his opinion on the subject. It was too much to expect that he should not express his opinion in favour of arbitration over litigation, because there happened to be more than the usual proportion of professional gentlemen on the benches opposite. Certainly, he never recollected an oposition so entirely composed of lawyers. (A laugh.) It was the disposition of every profession to get business, and if that did not happen to be the case at present with respect to the bar, it was the first time that magnificent profession had appeared in so disinterested a light.

Mr. Abercromby said, he objected to the petition which was presented on a former evening, not because it attacked the legal profession generally, but because it advanced specific charges against individuals.

Dr. Lushington contended that there was no wish on the part of any professional gentleman concerned in the business to promote litigation. He thought that whilst the question was *subjudice*, it would have been wise in Sir J. Malcolm to have abstained from presenting a petition praising those who were to give judgment in his case.

Sir H. Hardinge expressed his conviction that the pamphlet to which he had before alluded could not have been written by Colonel Wood, in his correspondence, praised the Duke of Wellington, whilst the pamphlet attacked him in the most false and scandalous manner: it was plain, therefore, that Colonel Wood could not be the author. The pamphlet must have proceeded from some person who had abused the confidence of Sir T. Hislop, who had expressed himself shocked with the calumnies which had been put forth against the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. Brougham said, that he had read only half the pamphlet; but so far as he had read, he thought the statements correctly given, and in no degree overcharged. If, however, the pamphlet was a libel, the way to put it down was to make it the subject of an action at law. (A laugh.) The gallant officer might speak as long as he liked in defence of the Duke of Wellington, and use as many hard words as he pleased, but it would do no good. He was surprised that the Duke of Wellington could rest satisfied with general appeals to character, instead of at once bringing an action against the publisher of the pamphlet. The question should be decided not on the unsworn statements of the gallant officer, but on the sworn evidence of competent witnesses.

The petition was then read, and ordered to lie on the table. The following is a copy of the petition:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Sir Evan John Murray Macgregor, Baronet, one of the captors entitled to a share in the Deccan booty.

Showeth—That your petitioner observes by the votes of your hon. house that a petition has been presented purporting to be a petition from Sir John Malcolm, Colonel H. S. Scott, Lieutenant Colonel J. Noble, and Major Wat Jolie, who are also entitled to share in the above-mentioned booty containing the following passage:—

"That upon the wisdom and justice of the trustees the petitioners chiefly rely for the recovery of all that can be obtained on this booty, for its continued preservation from needless and expensive litigation, and for the earliest practicable distribution of the prize, according to the usages of the service and of the conditions of His Majesty's grant."

That your petitioner was Deputy-Adjutant General of His Majesty's troops in the East Indies and was attached in that capacity to the army commanded by Lieutenant-General Thomas Hislop that he was a member of a prize committee assembled at the Lieutenant-General's head-quarters in the field, and that he was also a member of a prize committee subsequently appointed at Madras.

Your petitioner had therefore such opportunity of acquiring information respecting the booty as enabled him to assist in preparing the statements of the general claims of the army of the Deccan, which claims were submitted to counsel for their sanction prior to their delivery to the trustees.

That these circumstances, and your petitioner's having held an authority by power of attorney to act for Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, while he was absent on the continent, necessarily occasioned frequent intercourse between your petitioner, the counsel and law agent,

and the prize agent for the army of the Deccan.

That your petitioner cannot imagine that Sir John Malcolm and the other said petitioners mean to complain of the expenses incident to the litigations before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in which, by the exertions of the law advisers of the army of the Deccan, the claims of that army were successfully established, in opposition to those of other troops and the East India Company.

But as the necessity of preservation implies an apprehension of some impending danger, your petitioner infers that Sir John Malcolm and the said other petitioners are influenced by fears of needless and expensive litigation having been contemplated by the counsel or law agent, since the claims of the army were established as already stated.

That your petitioner cannot but observe that any such apprehension is directly opposed to the sentiments expressed in a letter on this subject to the trustees, on the 22d of January last, by Sir Thomas Hislop, who has had ample means of estimating the conduct of the counsel and agents, and who has the greatest interest in deprecating needless and expensive litigation.

That concurring in the opinion of Sir Thomas Hislop, as expressed in the above letter, your petitioner begs leave to assure your hon. house, that in the course of his repeated interviews with the counsel, law agent, and prize agents so far from witnessing an inclination to incur needless and expensive litigation, your petitioner never heard of any design to litigate at all; but, on the contrary, your petitioner has remarked the most anxious disposition and desire on the part of the counsel to prevent litigation; and on the part of the law agent to avoid every expense which was not absolutely requiste to support the interest of the captors.

That your petitioner is personally acquainted with Sir John Malcolm and Lieutenant-Colonel Noble, for both of whom he entertains feelings of high regard, and deeply regrets his being placed in collision with them and the other said petitioners in the present instance; and it is not without the utmost reluctance that your petitioner is impelled to intrude himself on the notice of your hon. house; but he finds it absolutely impossible to withhold his testimony in support of those gentlemen who have conducted the cause of the army of the Deccan, whose conduct appears to him to have been precisely the reverse of that which the particular expressions already alluded to in the petition from Sir John Malcolm and others would seem to impute to them; and that your petitioner thinks it the more necessary to make this declaration, as the said petition appears calculated, if unexplained, to mislead your honourable house, and those captors who are precluded by absence from obtaining a correct knowledge of the proceedings; and thus to injure the character of those highly respectable individuals to whom your petitioner feels himself bound in justice to state, that the army of the Deccan is, in his opinion, under the most important obligations.

Your petitioner, therefore, most humbly prays your honourable house, that the said petitioners may be required to state the grounds upon which their apprehensions, touching needless, and expensive litigation, are founded, and to whom they are applicable, and that if it shall turn out that they are intended to animadvert on the conduct of the counsel, law and prize agents for the army of the Deccan, your petitioner is ready and willing to obey the order of your honourable house, to verify the allegations of this his petition at the bar of your honourable house, whenever he may be permitted so to do.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented the following petition from Mr. Atcheson:—

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Nathaniel Atcheson, Esq. of Duke-street in the city of Westminster, Law Agent for the Army of the Deccan.

Showeth,—That your petitioner was, in August, 1819, appointed and directed to act as the law agent for Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop and the army under his command, in the prosecution of their claims to the booty captured by them in the war against the Pindarrees and the Mahratta Powers, in the years 1817 and 1818; and that he has ever since December, 1819, when he received his instructions, acted, and been recognized, and still continues to act, in that character.

That your petitioner immediately entered on the performance of the duties thus cast upon him, which, arduous in themselves, were rendered more severe by the absence of Sir Thomas Hislop, who remained in India till the summer of 1821, and which required from your petitioner the advance of large sums of money and the devotion of the greater portion of his time. Thus left to direct the cause, and to supply the means of promoting its success, he retained and instructed as counsel William Harrison, Esq. one of His Majesty's counsels, and Dr. Herbert Jenner, of the Commons, to elucidate the claims propounded by the prize agents and the prize committee in India on behalf of the army, to enforce those claims before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury appointed to decide upon them, and to oppose the counter-claims advanced on behalf of the Grand Army and the East India Company.

That your petitioner received from the prize committee in India, from Major Cadell, the prize agent who remained in India, and from Major Wood, the other prize agent, who came to England in the autumn of 1821, a vast inass or body of documentary and other information relative to the booty captured in the war, and the circumstances under which it was taken; which by the incessant labour of your petitioner was reduced into form, and which war employed with great ability and zeal by the counsel whom he had instructed. At length the case, thus expensively and most laboriously conducted, was brought to a successful issue, the Lords of the Treasury, by their minute dated February 5, 1823, declaring their opinion in favour of adherence as far as the circumstances would admit, to the principle contended for on behalf of your petitioners' clients—that of actual capture; deciding, that, with an exception in favour of Brigadier-General Hardyman, the booty should belong to the divisions of the Deccan Army engaged in the respective operations in which it was captured, and stating that they did not consider that, under all the circumstances of the case, it was expedient to recommend to His Majesty to grant any part of the booty to the East India Company.

That His Majesty was most graciously pleased to issue his Royal warrant, under his sign manual, bearing date the 22d of March, 1823, confirming the decision of the Lords of the Treasury respecting the disposition of the booty, and, in pursuance of their recommendation, granting the booty to his Grace the Duke of Wellington and the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, "in trust, for the purpose of collecting, recovering, and receiving all the said booty, or the proceeds or value thereof from the East India Company, their officers or servants, and all and every other person or persons whomsoever, unto, or in whose hands, custody, power, or possession the same or any part thereof might have come or might then be or remain." And His Majesty, by his said warrant, was further graciously pleased to order and direct, that if any differences or questions should arise between the trustees and the East India Company in regard to the booty, such differences or questions should be submitted by the trustees to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, "for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, or for the final settlement thereof, as law and justice might require." That His Majesty did further by his said warrant "empower the said trustees, under the authority and by the direction of the said Commissioners of his Treasury, to sue for and recover all such booty or proceeds, or amount or the value thereof, in their own names, upon the trusts and for the purpose of the said grant or warrant, in all cases in which the said company or any of their officers or servants, or any other person or persons, should not, after the signification of the Royal pleasure thereon, pay or restore or transfer the same to the said trustees." His Majesty did further, conformably with the recommendation expressed in the said minute, authorize and empower the trustees to award and allow all proper costs and charges in the proceedings before the Lords of the Treasury, and also such further charges as had been then incurred, or might thereafter be incurred, in relation thereto, to be charged upon the said booty and paid out of its proceeds. And His Majesty did further authorize and direct the trustees to prepare a scheme for the distribution of the booty, conformably to the principles declared and recomme ded in the said minute, to be submitted to the Lords of the Treasury for the signification of the Royal pleasure; and did further direct, that the trustees should regulate their conduct in the premises according to the provisions of the Prize Act passed in the 54th year of the late King, and according to the rules and customs theretofore used and observed in the service in like cases.

That your petitioner, in common with the counsel who had conducted the cause of the army, with Major Wood, the prize agent in England, and with the officers who daily communicated with him, felt that it was vitally important to the interests of those in whose favour His Majesty's warrant was issued, to insure a free communication with the trustees whom His Majesty had been most graciously pleased to appoint, or with such person or persons as they might be pleased to nominate. This desire arose not from any distrust of the zeal which those distinguished individuals might exhibit in the execution of their charge, but from the belief that important questions would be raised as to large portions of the booty taken by the agents of the Honourable East India Company, and the probability of which was expressly contemplated and provided for by His Majesty's most gracious warrant; from the nature of the scheme of distribution, which must be rendered applicable to the particular circumstances of each individual capture, and from a consciousness of possessing an immense body of information collected at great lobour and expense, illustrative of the general claims of the army, and indispensably requisite to the settlement of a scheme of distribution, according to the principle recognized and asserted in His Majesty's warrant. But while your petitioner, with the officers for whom he acted, and the counsel by whom he was advised was thus anxious for communication, he was also desirous of avoiding every species of conduct which might

seem intrusive, and of conveying the result of his own inquiries, and those of the counsel by such channels, and in such manner only, as might become the high rank and splendid reputation of the most distinguished of the trustees.

That your petitioner, impressed with this feelings, on the 18th March, 1823, addressed a respectful letter to the trustees, stating that Major Wood was in possession of voluminous documents collected in India, and was in communication with Sir Evan Murray Macgregor, the late Adjutant-General of His Majesty's Forces, and one of the Members of the General Prize Committee at Mahidpore, and Colonel M'Leod, the second in command at Nagpore, and other officers, whose personal knowledge was essential to the successful vindication of the claims of the army. To this note he received an answer, bearing date the 26th March, 1823, in which the trustees were pleased to desire him to communicate to them as soon as might be in his power every information which he could obtain respecting the booty in question. Encouraged by this request, he proceeded on the 5th of April, 1823, to lay before the trustees, under the advice and sanction of counsel, a general outline of the claims which he intended to submit to their consideration, accompained by a short statement of the principles on which they were founded. Which also was accepted without any indication of reluctance or displeasure.

That an elaborate statement of claims intended for submission on the part of the army in respect of the booty captured at Poonah, and in other parts of the Peishwa terriories, was prepared at great labour and expense from the mass of materials collected with the signatures and authority of the counsel on the 31st May, 1823, was laid before the trustees. This statement being printed, was accompnied by a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, requesting the trustees to grant to the counsel of the army the honour of a personal interview, which they permitted, and which accordingly took place on the 22d of June following: but your petitioner expressly declined to accompany the counsel on that occasion, from motives of delicacy and respect to the trustees, and during the whole correspondance has never attempted personally to intrude himself on them, but has confined himself to addressing them by letter, and has used even this freedom only when it seemed to him absolutely necessary to the interests of his clients. In presuming so to address them, he was encouraged not only by their answer to his first offer of communication, but by a note of the Right Honourable Charles Arbuthnot, bearing date the 4th of July, 1823, requesting from him copies of the printed statements which were required by the law officers of the Crown, and for which Mr. Arbuthnot applied to him, "under the impression that he might have the power to furnish them without the necessity of troubling Sir Thomas Hislop;" and he was further induced to believe that no objection would be raised to that full and free communication which was deemed so essential to the interests of his clients, by the transmission on the same day of a case prepare dby Mr. Maule, the solicitor to the Treasury, and whom the trustees employed as their solicitor for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, on the claim already submitted by them to Mr. Harrison, one of the counsel retained on behalf of the army, in order that he and his learned colleague might make any observations which occurred to them upon it, and which cause was returned by your petitioner to Mr. Maule, on the 5th of July, with such alterations as appeared to the counsel for the army of the Deccan necessary to bring the points suggested fully under the consideration of His Majesty's law officers.

That a second statement, also prepared with great labour, and settled and signed by the counsel, relative to the booty captured at Nagpore, and other parts of the Bhooslah States, was, on the 5th of September, 1823, transmitted by your petitioner to the trustees, accompanied with a letter from Sir Thomas Hislop, requesting permission for the counsel again to attend them, for the purpose of elucidating any matter on which doubt might arise, applying for a copy of the opinion understood to have been given on the case of Poonah by the law officers of the Crown, and entreating that before any application should be made to the East India Company by the trustees, they would condescend to direct a copy to be sent to your petitioner, in order that it might be seen by the counsel for the army of the Deccan, previous to its delivery to the Court of Directors.

That the trustees, on the 22d of the same month, acknowledged the receipt of this statement, in a letter of that date to Sir Thos. Hislop but without noticing his requests, and desired some further information which your petitioner endeavoured to supply by a letter of the 2d Oct. following. Sir Thomas Hislop being at that time out of town, and the invitation of the trustees to your petitioner to communicate information never having been withdrawn.

That a third statement, relating to the booty captured in the hostilities with Mulhar Rao Holkar, was prepared for the inspection of the trustees, settled by the counsel, and printed.

That Mr. Harrison accompanied his approval of the case, by an opinion dated 2d October, 1823. in which he expressed a wish for permission to see the opinion obtained from the law officers of the crown on the case of Poonah, that he with Dr. Jenner might either attempt to remove any difficulties suggested by the former: or might forbear to press any points on which they were decidedly adversed. "It is necessary" said the learned counsel. "to state how important it was to the interests of the army that any such difference of opinion upon general legal questions affecting their claims as to what is or is not booty should be most fully considered and discussed, which cannot be done with advantage without an unreserved communication of such legal opinions as apply to such points. I should also add, that it must not be lost sight of, that it is impossible for the counsel of the army to do more in the first instance than submit to the trustees, according to the best of their judgment, the prima facie grounds upon which they rest the claims of the army. and it is obvious that if these grounds are in any respect questioned, they on behalf of the army, will be placed at great disadvantage if they have not the fullest opportunity of adding such additional arguments as may occur to them in support of their opinions, and answering any objections, or obviating any doubts which may be suggested either by the law officers of the crown or the East India Company. Under these circumstances I feel satisfied that Dr. Jenner would, if present, concur with me, in recommending that the law agent for the army of the Deccan should address a respectful application to the trustees for a communication of the opinions of the law officers of the crown upon the Poonah case."

That a copy of this opinion was inclosed by Sir Thomas Hislop in a letter to the trustees of the 4th October following, respectfully soliciting their attention to the request which it expresses, and the letter with its enclosure, together with the statement, were on the same day transmitted to them by your petitioner, who in thus conveying the documents to their hands merely acted his recognized character as he had done on all former occasions, and without the slightest idea of impropriety or any feeling inconsistent with the most profound respect for the trustees.

That your petitioner learned with profound regret, from a letter addressed by the trustees to Sir Thomas Hislop on the 14th of the same month, that they felt offended at receiving from your petitioner, on 2d October, the information for which they had applied to Sir Thomas Hislop; and at the manner in which the opinion of Mr. Harrison had been conveyed to their hands in this letter. The trustees expressed their opinion, that when Sir Thomas Hislop was in England it would be more convenient, more decorous, and less expensive, that the answers to requests for information should proceed from himself. They described the opinion of Mr. Harrison as annexed to your petitioner's letter, though in fact it was enclosed in the letter of Sir Thos. Hislop, and referred to therein; and expressed their determination not to communicate the opinion of the law officers of the crown to the counsel for the army.

That Sir Thomas Hislop, in his reply to this letter, bearing date the 28th of the same month, disclamed all control over the measures which embraced the general interests of the army, and referred the trustees on all points affecting the army at large to Major Wood, the general prize agent in England; and to your petitioner, the law agent, as "the only persons legally entrusted on the part of the army and of himself with the general charge of the interests of the officers and troops concerned; and who alone were possessed of the documents and information calculated to illustrate the various claims of the respective divisions and corps, as well as of numerous individual applicants."

That as the trustees thus declined to communicate with Major Wood and your petitioner, and as Sir Thomas Hislop refused to take on himself a representative character, all regular communication between the trustees and the army ceased; and the latter have since been allowed no opportunity of assisting or even of witnessing the proceedings of the former in respect of their claims.

That your petitioner, alarmed by a rumour that discussions were pending between the trustees and the East India Company, and convinced that the case of the army could not even be understood without reference to the voluminous evidence in Major Wood's possession, on the 4th of December, 1823, by the advice of the counsel for the army, presented a memorial approved and settled by them to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, stating the situation of the captors, and praying that their lordships would interpose with the trustees to secure to the agents such a knowledge of the demands of the trustees, and of the answer or objections of the East India Company, as might afford to them an opportunity of supporting the claims of the army. The answer to this memorial, dated the 14th of February, 1824, expressed the opinion of their lordships that "they had no authority to interfere with the exercise of the discretion of the trustees in regard to the mode of collecting, recovering, and receiving the booty." Upon receiving this answer, your petitioner feeling deeply the responsibility of the situation in which he was placed, submitted the memorial, the correspondence, the Treasury minute, and His Majesty's warrant to Mr. Harrison and Dr. Jenner, the counsel for the Deccan Army, to Mr. Adam, and Dr. Lushington, who had been counsel for the Marquis of Hastings; and to Mr. Gaselee, Mr. Heald, and Mr. Brougham, who jointly expressed their opinions that "it was indispensably necessary that the general prize agent and the law agent should be acquainted with the proceedings of the Turstees," and advised your

petitioner to cause to be presented to His Majesty in council a petition founded on and embodying the said memorial. In pursuance of their advice such petition was prepared, and having been approved by the counsel for the Army, was on the 12th of March, 1824, presented, and was afterwards referred to the Lords of the Treasury. On the 14th of July following the refusal of their Lordships to interfere was conveyed to your petitioner in a letter from Mr. George Harrison, which concluded by observing "that the style and tone of your petitioner's respective representations and more especially that which was addressed to their lordships on the 4th of December last, were calculated to throw great difficulties in the way of amicable and confidential communication."

That your petitioner deemed it due to himself to notice this charge in a letter addressed to Mr. Geo. Harrison, in which he pointed out the injustice of representing his memorial as an obstacle in the way of communication which had wholly ceased and which it was intended to re-open; showed that he had acted entirely under the advice of counsel; contended that he had given no just cause of offence in replying to the letter of the Trustees during the absence of Sir Thomas Hislop as they had not only received from him without objection several previous letters but had even desired him to communicate to them any information he might possess relative to the Deccan booty; and concluded by praying that at all events no decision adverse to the claims of the army might be adopted without first hearing their counsel upon them.

That Sir Tomas Hislop having on or about the 17th of December, 1824, received notice from the Treasury that the East India Company had at length furnished statements and accounts of spoil taken in the course of hostilities against the Peishwa, and being requested to communicate any information "which might throw light on such statements and accounts, and enable the trustees to form a better judgment as to the accuracy of them," addressed a letter on the 20th of December to the trustees, stating that Major Wood, and your petitioner had been for some time engaged in a laborious investigation of the subject, and had acquired every information which could be procured respecting it, but that it would be impossible to arrange or select from the mass of papers the important portions without knowing the points to which they should be applied; and therefore soliciting the use of the returns made by the East India Company for a short period. To this application the Trustees replied by letter to Sir Thomas Hislop, of the 14th of January, 1825, in which they expressed their determination in the following terms:—"We have no objection to submit these documents to your examination, or that of your brother officers whom you will name to us, upon this condition only—that they are not to be submitted to the consideration of any counsel or attorney, excepting only on a point or points to be previously submitted for our consideration and decision. We make this condition, because we have observed throughout the consideration of these questions, a strong desire on the part of some to go to law—a proceeding which we think quite unnecessary, which must lead to expense and delay, and materially deteriorate the value of the property to those to whom it is most probable that His Majesty will be most graciously pleased to grant it." Sir Thomas Hislop, by letter in reply of the 22d January last, declined to avail himself of the permission to inspect the papers under such restrictions, as wholly useless, and stated—"In further answer to your Grace and Mr. Arbuthnot's letter I must do the legal advisers of the army the Justice to state, that they have in every discussion upon the subject deprecated in the strongest terms any resorts to legal proceedings, if they could be avoided; and that all their advice has been dictated by that feeling. I may add, that the apprehension that the law officers of the Crown had alluded to legal proceedings, and had recommended that a question upon which they entertained some doubts should be included in those proceedings, was a principal inducement to the earnest request, which was some time ago made to your Grace and Mr. Arbuthnot, for a communication of their opinion, in the belief that the legal advisers of the army might suggest some course which would prevent litigation. At the same time I may here observe, that they have always stated to me that any such proceedings would necessarily (whatever was the final result and decision on the subject of contest) postpone the realizing the booty for distribution to so distant and indefinite a period as to destroy all the benefit which the army justly expects to receive and they were accordingly, if an opportunity had been afforded, prepared to suggest a mode of proceeding, which would have put all disputed questions in a train for speedy decision, without recourse to law.

"As the letter which I had the honour to receive from your Grace and Mr. Arbuthnot, of the 6th of November, alluded to hostile proceedings. I think it necessary to state that nothing was further from my intention, or that of the legal advisers of the army, in submitting to you the document of the 25th of October last, than to suggest hostile proceedings against the East India Company. On the contrary, the suggestion of giving authority to Sir Lionel Smith arose out of the natures of the suit which had been instituted by the East India Company at Bombay, as establishing a general principle most important to the interests of the army, and the expediency of giving authority to some officers in India to act in aid of the Company, in that suit to which (as an unauthorized person had been allowed at Bombay to assist the law-officers of the company in their proceedings) no objection could be anticipated upon their parts; and to take up the suit, not as against the Company, but for the Crown, against the native Ameerchund Badchund, in case a disposition should be shown by the law officers of the Company in India to abandon it when it was discovered that success in it would not benefit the Company."

"I have thought it necessary to make this statement, as nothing has been further from the intention of the legal advisers or the agents of the army of the Deccan, than advise or suggest any measures which might tend to involve them in expensive and fruitless litigation with the East India Company."

Your petitioner immediately submitted these documents to Mr. Heald, Mr. Adam, Dr. Lushington, and Mr. Brougham (Mr. Gaselee having been elevated to the Bench, and Mr. Harrison and Dr. Jenner being personally involved to the censure of the trustees), and they advised that the permission, subject to the restriction, was "wholly inadequate to the protection of the interests of the captors," approved of the course which had been already adopted, and advised Major Wood and your petitioner to persevere in their attempt, to obtain an effectual inspection of the several statements and accounts furnished by the East India Company, and to open a communication with the trustees on all questions affecting the several claims of the army.

That your petitioner observes, by the votes of your honourable house, that a petition has been presented purporting to be a petition from Sir John Malcolm, Colonel H. S. Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Noble, and Major Wat Jolie, officers entitled to share in the Deccan booty, which contains the following passage:—"That, upon the wisdom and justice of the trustees, the petitioners chiefly rely for the recovery of all that can be obtained of this booty, for its continued preservation from needless and expensive litigation, and for the earliest practicable distribution of the prize according to the usages of the service and the conditions of His Majesty's grant."

That your petitioner conceives that the words "continued preservation from needless and expensive litigation," must be intended "to apply, and will be applied to himself, as the law agent to the army, but he feels them to be wholly unmerited and unjust." He appeals with confidence to his conduct throughout the whole of the proceedings, and to the tenour of a long professional life, as a refutation of the charge which they insinuate. After the close of the litigation before the Lords of the Treasury, which will scarcely be considered needless, though certainly expensive, he was only anxious that the claims raised by the prize agents and prize committee in India should be fairly presented to the trustees, and sustained by the evidence applicable to them from the immense mass of information placed in his hands. Those claims were all weighed by the counsel for the Army, and reduced into form under their sanction, and advanced with their express recommendation and concurrence. By their advice the claim for compensation in respect of the places of the Peishva and public buildings of Poonah was in the first instance abandoned; but afterwards, in consequence of pressing instructions from India, stating the peculiarity of the case arising from the situation of the East India Company, who will obtain by the conquest not only the use of these edifices, but a claim to be compensated for them on the expiration of their charter, and thus will receive payment from the Crown for property which vested in the Crown by capture, the subject was renewed and submitted to the consideration of the trustees. Your petitioner conceived it to be his duty to submit all claims which to the counsel seemed tenable to the decision of the trustees; and he believes that if full opportunity was given to answer and explain the objections now raised, and to apply the information possessed by the agents to the questions at issue, the far larger part of the claims preferred would be established to the satisfaction of the trustees and that of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and would be accorded by the justice of the East India Company.

That the trustees, on or about the 14th of January last, called for an abstract of the return of the General officers, and troops engaged in operations in the Peishwa's territories, including Candeish and the Concan specifying the number of each rank; also separate returns of Lieutenant Colonel Prother's, Major-General Smith's, and of any other detachments of troops which carried on

separate operation, and of the general staff of the army, which your petitioner admits were not supplied still about the 5th of June last; out the sole reason of this delay was the hope which Major Wood and your petitioner cherished, that the trustees would, by permitting them to compare the statements and returns of the East India Company with the evidence in their possession, enable them to present, not a mere list of numbers or names, but statements of the circumstances under each portion of the booty that had been claimed by the trustees and submitted by the East India Company was captured, and of the divisions or brigades by whom it was won.

Such statements Major Wood and your petitioners are unable without liberty to inspect the said statements and returns; because unless they know what booty is admitted as prize, and where it was taken, they cannot apply the information they possess relative to the captors. And your petitioner submits that without such statements no scheme of distribution can be framed applicable to so complicated a series of operations, on the principle of adherence to actual capture in each particular case so decidedly and strongly enforced in His Majesty's most gracious warrant.

That your petitioner was wholly incapable of producing litigation had he been so disposed, inasmuch as no suit could be commenced, except by the trustees, nor even by them without the sanction of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury. That your petitioner had no interests in producing litigation had he possessed the power, inasmuch as it would not have been conducted by him but by the Solicitor of the Treasury, who was employed by the Trustees. And that your petitioner, in point of fact, never did directly or indirectly recommend or promote litigation, but always represented it as an evil to be carefully avoided and looked for the recognition of the claims or the army not from law, but from such free communication with the trustees as would have elucidated their reasonable claims, and have procured from the honourable directors of the East India Company an acknowledgment of their justice.

That your petitioner, while ha has had no personal interest in the augmentation of the fund nor in the shares to be allotted to particular divisions, has, since the decision in favour of his clients a strong personal interests in preventing delay and in bringing the case to a close. In consequence of the situation of the army, he has been obliged to make large advances which have been expended in conducting their case to a successful issue before the Lords of Treasury, in preparing the statements of their claims, and in retaining and consulting the eminent counsel who have advised him on the subsequent proceedings. And as by the warrant, expenses allowed by the trustees are to be paid out of the general fund, it was manifestly his interest to terminate the inquiry and to abstain from any course which might be displeasing to the trustees. He trusts, therefore that he shall stand completely absolved from all base and sordid motives, in the measures which he has under high and weighty advice adopted.

Your petitioner admits that he has felt strongly the importance of re-opening the communication with the trustees, both with a view to the general amount of prize and the scheme of particular distribution according to the principles developed in the warrant, and that he has done his utmost to procure it; but he has taken no step without the advice of counsel of the highest eminence, by whom his memorial and petition were settled, and under the sanction of some of whom every letter of importance has been written. He can trace the denial of that communication, which it ever since has been his chief object to restore, to no voluntary fault of his own. He has received from Sir Thomas Hislop, in the letter already referred to, and on other occasions, and from many distinguished officers in India and in England, the most gratifying assurance of their entire satisfaction with the course he has taken; and he feels an honest confidence that the more closely his conduct is investigated, the more distinctly will it appear that he has sacrificed much and laboured intensely to promote the interests of the army; that he has shown no wilful disrespect to the illustrious persons appointed as trustees; that he has not overrated the importance of communication with them, nor rashly nor unadvisedly taken measures to regain it; and that he has been actuated throughout by a conscientious desire to discharge, to the best of his ability, the important trust committed to his hands.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays your honourable house that he may have leave to lay before your honourable house the copies of the letters, documents, and other papers referred to in this his petition, and that your honourable house will institute such inquiries as will enable him to substantiate the allegations herein contained, and to grant to him such redress as to your wisdom may seem meet.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

LAW REPORT.

Court of King's Bench, Westminster, July 4.

COLE V. TWIGGER.

Mr. C. Phillips stated that this was an action by Elizabeth Cole against Joseph Twigger, for a breach of promise of marriage, to which the general issue was pleaded.

Mr. Brougham stated the case of the plaintiff, who claimed compensation for one of the most serious injuries which a female could suffer Cases of this description certainly differed from each other, but this was one of peculiar aggravation and hardship; for not only had the plantiff to complain of all the mortification and hardship which attended the breach of a solemn engagement, but she had to deplore the loss of her virtue, undermined by the defendant's promises, and subdued, under circumstances which would have induced many, even among libertines, to spare her. At the time when she became acquainted with the defendant she was an orphan without father, mother, almost without a friend or protector; and yet the defendant blushed not to obtain her confidence by professions of love; and having triumphed over her chastity, to cast her off, friendless and helpless, to the scorn of the world. She was a young lady of great personal attractions, the daughter of an opulent farmer in Leicestershire, who lost her father in 1817, and her mother in 1819, and went to live in the family of Mr. Newbolt, one of her guardians. Death, however deprived her of his protection, and after passing some time in the family of his brother, Colonel Hulse, she was placed to board in the house of a respectable widow lady, named Pring, at the town of Coleshill, in Warwickshire: while under her protection she became accidentally acquainted with the defendant, who was then pursuing his studies at Oxford in preparation for holy orders, and who was spending his vacation at the house of his mother, Mrs. Peers, who lived nearly opposite to Mrs, Pring. The families were intimate; the defendant, a young man of fascinating manners, paid great attention to the young lady, and won her affections. His expectations were considerable, for he was the eldest son, and on his mother's death entitled to an estate of 300l. or 400l. a year, besides what he might reasonably expect from his talents and connexions. After an acquaintance of two or three months he proposed marriage, and was accepted. He behaved to her as a most ardent and respectful lover, consulted her on all his affairs, and submitted his conduct to her approbation. His mother knew and sanctioned his choice by inviting her frequently to her house, and treating her with the respect due to an intended daughter. In his letters he addressed her passionately, and though such effusions sounded ridiculous in the ears of bystanders, they would afford evidence of the relation between the parties. From one specimen the jury would be well able to judge of the reason which the plaintiff had to confide in his sincerity and honour. It seemed he had been infected with a taste for boxing, which he (Mr. Brougham) did not comprehend, and against which she had exerted her influence; and accordingly he thus wrote to her respecting one of these matches, from which she desired him to refrain:—

"My dearest Eliza.—Long ere you receive this, you will have heard of the unfortunate issue of poor Billy's battle, therefore I will not say any thing concerning it. Very lucky for me, I could not get a single sixpence on the event, and what will surprise you more, I had fortitude sufficient to keep away from it, contrary to the expectation of every one that know me. As I hope to live, I did it to please you; and from this time forth I solemnly vow never more to interfere in any thing you could wish. Be at my mother's as much as possible. I hope and mean, with God's permission, in a very short time to claim and clasp you as mine own until death. Think of me, Eliza, and expect to see me on Friday morning, when I hope to make arrangements with you for our future proceedings. May Heaven bless and preserve you: and all I wish and all I ask for is, that heart may beat respondent and with equal love, to that of your true and every-loving admirer.

"J. TWIGGER.

"Take care of yourself, my love, Adieu!

"To Miss Cole, Mrs. Pring's, Coleshill."

Unhappily this lady was deceived by these professions of affection, and surrendered her virtue to the importunities of her lover. Little did she think that the defendant, whom she had loved, and in whom she had trusted, would abandon her to infamy and sorrow. If the most profligate libertine would feel some relentings on the seduction of an unprotected orphan, how little could her utter abandonment be suspected in a man who was qualifying himself for the holy office of a minister! She became a mother: and Mr. Twigger's love was at an end—she was no longer his "dearest Eliza;" his vows and protestations were over; he hid himself, and was found with the utmost difficulty; and when found, was the husband of another woman. So destitute wa. this young lady's condition, that she must have gone to the workhouse but for the humanity of Captain Peers, who had married the defendant's mother. He opened his house to receive her, and there she remained ten weeks, and was delivered of a child. Indeed, the conduct of this gentleman was most honourable through the whole of this melancholy transaction. Mrs. Peers, on the other hand, had taken part with her son, which might be excused to a mother; but she had also acted towards the plaintiff in a way which she had little reason to expect. Under these circumstances—her health destroyed—her character blasted—pressed down by a complication of misery—she sought redress at the hands of the jury against

one who would one day be well able to pay damages, and who if not at present independent, still deserved not less to suffer for injury which he had inflicted.

Mrs. Pring, a widow lady of Coleshill, was then sworn. She stated that Miss Cole came to reside at her house on the 24th of June, 1823, as a boarder, being then about 23 or 24 years of age. The defendant resided at that time with his mother, who had married Captain Peer. She knew Mr. and Mrs. Peers, and was on visiting terms with them. There were only two or three houses between their residence and her own. The defendant visited the plaintiff, and paid her much attention; her manners were lady-like and genteel. Miss Cole was confined at the house of Mrs. Peers, and remained there afterwards for twelve or thirteen weeks. Mr. Twigger was between twenty and thirty years of age; he was perhaps twenty-three when he first became acquainted with Miss Cole.

On cross-examination by Mr. SCARLETT, the witness said, that when Miss Cole came to her house she was twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, and she had previous acquaintance with her. She was brought by Mr. Charles Dickins, a young and single man, who lived about three miles from Coleshill. He occasionally visited the plaintiff for about two months. She never found him in Miss Cole's bed-room, nor remonstrated with her on finding him there; but she did remember their quarrelling, and told Miss Cole she had better be friendly with him, or give up his acquaintance; upon which she replied, "that she would do as she liked, and please herself." Letters had passed between them which were given up two or three months after Miss Cole came as a lodger. Mr. Dickins had nothing to do with the arrangements for her board; he merely brought her; she was a stranger, and Mr. Dickins came to inquire if she could be accommodated with board and lodging. He was not, to the knowledge of the witness, a relative; but came frequently to visit her, and remained some hours. On being pressed whether Mr. Dickins had gone to Miss Cole's bedroom, the witness said that he was once going up stairs to speak to her, but that she prevented him. They used to go out together, but the witness did not know that they ever walked out alone. She remembered Mr. Dickins making an arrangement to go away with the plaintiff, but did not know where they were to proceed. She did not go, though Mr. Dickins came: and on this morning she gave up her letters having wished the witness to prevent her from going. When the witness discovered that Miss Cole was pregnant, she desired her to quit her house. She did not know of her condition long before she left. She never saw the defendant in her room but once, and that was on the morning when the letters were returned to Dickins. Mr. Dickins called an hour after Mr. Twigger had retired. Mr. Twigger had required to speak with Miss Cole, in her room and remained about ten minutes. About an hour after he went out, Mr. Dickins came in, and Miss Cole returned his letters; he returned none. She was brought to bed on the 10th of September, 1824, and continued at Coleshill. The witness turned her out of the house about a fortnight before her confinement, suspecting her condition.

On re-examination, the witness said, that she inquired into the character and connexions of the plantiff before she received her, and believed her to be of a respectable family. She was about 14 months in the witness's house, who never saw any impropriety in her behaviour. Mr. Dickins was a corn-dealer, and belonged to a respectable family. During Miss Cole's residence in her house, she never observed the slightest impro[illegible]nduct. She associated with her boarders.

In reply to a question by Mr. SCARLETT, the witness said she did not hear the plantiff say she had sent a constable to Kingston-upon-Hull to bring up the defendant in order to filiate the child; but did hear that she had sent after him.

Rev. John Parker, a clergyman, who was an associate of the defendant while he was at Coleshill, said he had heard the defendant addressed jocosely respecting the plaintiff, and the plaintiff might have said he meant to marry her; but he could not remember particular instances.

Three letters from the defendant to the plantiff were then read; the only important one of which had been stated by Mr. Brougham in his opening. The others was mere rhapsodical nonsense containing no promise of marriage.

Mr. Good, the plaintiff's trustee and guardian, was then called, but having admitted that he had made himself responsible to the attorney for costs, was not examined in chief.

Mr. Thomas Palmer, an attorney and clerk to the magistrate at Coleshill, said, that he had seen frequently the parties together, and that the defendant appeared to be paying, and the plaintiff receiving, his addresses; and produced a bastardy bond by which the defendant engaged to provide for the plaintiff's child as his own.

On the cross-examination of this witness, it appeared that the defendant had been brought into the town in custody from Kingston-upon-Hull, but not that the defendant directed him to be taken. She attended to filiate the child. The defendant did not appeal to the sessions.

Thomas Cheatty proved that he held a farm under the defendant's mother of 85 acres, for which he paid 150l. a year.

It was admitted that the defendant was married to Mrs. Catherine Lawton, a widow, at St. Leonard's Shoreditch, on the 10th of December, 1824.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. SCARLETT addressed the jury for the defendant. They had heard from Mr. Brougham a variety of circumstances calculated to excite their compassion, which rested on his mere statement, and to which, therefore, no attention ought to be paid. The truth must already be obvious, that Dickins was allowed to visit the plaintiff for illicit purposes, and that she was, in fact, his mistress.. To him the defendant had no doubt, succeeded—a thoughtless young man, fresh from College, who, in the retirement of the country, was captivated by a handsome face, and the fascinations of an attractive and artful girl. She was introduced to Mrs. Pring's house, not by her guardian, but by a young man; and it was scarcely possible that lady could be entirely ignorant of her character and designs. Was it not clear that, on the day when the letters were returned and Dickins was dismissed, the defendant was accepted as a lover in his room? He would prove that horses were ordered; but fortunately for Dickins some quarrel ensued, and the misery of the connexion was cast on the defendant, who was some years younger than the plaintiff. He would prove the history of that dispute, and show how happy a dismissal Mr. Dickins had obtained. There was no doubt that a connexion had existed between the plaintiff and the defendant—he did not deny or excuse it—it was indiscreet, wrong, and foolish; but still it did not prove any promise of marriage. The defendant denied that he had made any; the letters read were perhaps ambiguous; but had all the letters been produced, it might, perhaps, have been seen that nothing like a promise ever was given. It was true that that the plaintiff had been received at the house of Mrs. Peers, which might at first seem strange, but which was capable of easy explanation. Mrs. Peers was anxious that her son should enter the church, although he had not done so; and when she found that the plaintiff was with child by him, she did wish that he should marry her, believing she had previously been chaste, and desiring to prevent further scandal; but afterwards she made discoveries which led her to change her mind, and to regard the connexion as an evil which she ought to shun. What would the jury say when they found a letter from the plaintiff herself, denying that any promise had been made, and giving the defendant leave to marry whomsoever he chose? Surely this would put an end to the action; but if necessary, he could prove repeated declarations to the same effect. She did not wish to be a wife—she chose rather to be "free as air," thinking with Eloisa—

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Mr. SCARLETT submitted whether, after this letter, the action could be maintained.

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...E TIMES, JULY 6.

...BOROUGH-STREET.—The officers of thi establishment have been for several weeks actively engaged in searching after a man named *Thomas Reid* charged on suspicion of having robbed his master, Mr. Luke, a gentleman residing in Grosvenor-place, of various articles of property. It appears that some months ago Reid went into the service of Mr. Luke, well recommended from his former master, a gentleman residing in the Regent's-park; but he had not been long in Mr. Luke's house, when on a certain day that Mr. Luke was absent from home, he discovered on his return that several places of security had been opened, and much valuable property carried off, and the servant Reid had disappeared altogether from the house; and of course suspicion fell upon him. There was no circumstance connected with this robbery, that Mr. Luke felt so much mortified at, as the loss of a gold snuff-box, which belonged to the unfortunate Captain Stackpole, of the navy, the son-in-law of Mr. Luke, who some years ago unhappily lost his life in a duel; when fighting the duel, Captain Stackpole carried this box in his waistcoat pocket; and from the direction the fated bullet took, this box was within half an inch of saving his life. After the death of Captain Stackpole the box was taken charge of by a brother officer of his, and brought home to Mr. Luke, who had ever since preserved it, and prized it beyond twenty-fold its value. Another fatal circumstance, which also tended to enhance the value of the box in Mr. Luke's mind, was, that the brother officer of Captain Stackpole, who so faithfully brought it home to Mr. Luke, was in a very little time after blown to pieces by the explosion of a bomb at Cadiz, during the siege of that place by the French under Buonaparté.

From the time of the robbery, until a few days ago, no tidings whatever was heard of Reid, when information was given to Avis, one of the officers of this office, that Reid was in the habit of requently sleeping in the house of the gentleman in the Regent's park who gave him a character, and where Reid's wife still continued as servant; and a particular night was named to Avis on which Reid might certainly be found in bed there. The officer accordingly proceeded about 12 o'clock on the night in question to the house of this gentleman, and learned that Reid was then in the house, and in bed, as was generally believed; but to make the matter more certain, one of the servants went up stairs to ascertain the fact, leaving the officer below, to wait the result. On the servant's entering the bedroom where the wife of Reid was in the habit of sleepling, on the second floor he observed Reid's legs sticking out from under the bed, where he had concealed himself, on hearing some one coming to the room. The servant did not affect to notice the circumstance, but closing the door, went down stairs, and instantly brought up the officer; but on entering they found that the bird had flown; for that Reid, who had gone to bed, and undressed, suspecting something wrong, and in a state of nudity as he was, except his shirt, jumped out of the window, and bounded across the Regent's Park and Canal with the activity and swiftness of a hind, leaving his clothes behind him in the room.

Mr. Luke, very indignant at the conduct of the gentleman who gave a good character of Reid, and still kept his wife in his service, expressed his sense of such impropriety, and a suspicion that the wife knew something of the ...her husband's robbery.

office.

The young woman, whose name is Mary Donaghue, a very good-looking female, readily consented to the examining of her boxes, and instantly gave up the keys for that purpose; and on opening one of them several valuable books, &c. belonging to Mr. Luke, were found, but no trace of the snuff-box or other property.

The young woman at once acknowledged that they were placed there by Reid, but that she had no idea of their being stolen; indeed, she said that herself had been a severe sufferer by the atrocious conduct of Reid towards her, which she stated as follows, and while doing which the unfortunate young woman had several severe hysteric fits:—Reid and herself had, she said, been fellow-servants in the service of Mr. Freshfield, a solicitor in the city, and while there, Reid paid his addresses to her as a single man, and ultimately married her, and got from her all the little money she had saved for a long time. They soon after left the service of Mr. Freshfield, and went into that of this gentleman in the Regent's Park, where in a little time her mother informed her that she had discovered that Reid had been some years a married man already, and that his wife was living.

The gentleman in whose service the young woman still is, said, that really he had very innocently got the parties into his service, and as innocently gave Reid a character to Mr. Luke. The fact, he said, was, that having advertised for a man and his wife as servants, these parties applied, and referred to Mr. Freshfield, who gave them a good character; they had not, however, been long with him, when he discovered what the young woman now said, that Reid had another wife already living, and had deceived the girl. He therefore turned off Reid, but kept the poor young woman still in his house, where, however, he had since learned she had the folly to suffer Reid occasionally to sleep. After turning away Reid, Mr. Luke applied for the man's character, and he gave him a general good character, which, with the exception of his marrying the poor girl, he thought him to possess; and this was the manner in which he became involved in the affair.

Sir G. FARRANT advised the woman to prefer a charge of bigamy against him, which she said, she would willingly do, and a warran was accordingly issued for the apprehension of Reid.

Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held at the Black Horse Tavern, Poplar, before Mr. Unwin, the coroner, on the body of Sarah Reid, the daughter of a respectable tradesman of that name, Greenwich, aged 25, who it appeared had come to town on Monday se'nnight, in company with two other female acquaitances, to purchase her wedding suit, as she was to have been married on the Thursday following, but unfortunately was drowned on her return home in a boat on the river Thames. Mrs. Shearman, one of the females who had accompanied the deceased, deposed that on the day before-mentioned, about two o'clock in the afternoon, she, the deceased, and two others hired a boat at Wapping New Stairs, to take them to Greenwich, had on going down the river the waterman made the boat fast to a sailing-barge, and while going at a rapid rate the wherry struck against a lighter that was coming up the river, and the boat was upset, and witness and all of them were thrown out into the water. They were all picked up, except the deceased, in a state

[redacted]

the waterman, was next called, and stated, that he took the party into his boat: some were going to Greenwich, and the others to Woolwich; and in order to go down the river the quicker, as the tide was on the turn, he made his boat fast to the stern of a sailing barge—a practice, he said, not unusual amongst watermen, but contrary to the regulations of the river; and on getting into Limehouse Reach, the barge took a short tack, and at this moment a lighter was passing, against which his wherry struck, and she was upset. On seeing the danger he did all in his power to avoid it, but it was so sudden, he could not possibly prevent the accident. The jury, in just terms, censured the conduct of the waterman and observed, that they hoped the publicity of the case would draw the attention of the waterbaliffs or other officers whose duty it was to put a stop to practices that are so highly dangerous to His Majesty's subjects, and by which many accidents attended with death had occurred. They then returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

On Friday evening last about the hour of nine o'clock, while the First Lord of the Treasury and his Lady were sitting after tea their conversation was interrupted by the piercing cries of an infant, which from their loudness, appeared to have come from the outward hall of his Lordship's residence in Privy Gardens. Lady Liverpool immediately rang the bell, and desired the servant to ascertain whence the sound proceeded; the servant, in consequence, went to the door, and there found an infant apparently about three weeks old, in a dress of extreme neatness and elegance, and having its person enveloped in a superb Indian silk shawl, evidently indicative of the rank and consequence of its inhuman parent; from this was appended a label on which was written, in a fashionable Italian hand, a request, as if from the supplicant, addressed to his Lordship's liberality and compassion; the request was couched in rhyme, and had its desired effect, for his Lordship immediately ordered the infant to be taken in, and issued directions to his housekeeper to procure a nurse and see that every thing was done suitable to the comfort and ease of the helpless little being thus thrown upon his protection. The lively interest manifested by his Lordship in the fate of the infant sufferer, we are informed, gave rise to some uneasy, though we are convinced, groundless suspicions in the breast of this Noble Countess, who it said ifitimated that the warmth of his Lordship's feelings originated in some personally implicated motive. His Lordship explicitly disclaimed all ties of consanguinity between him and the little foundling and declared that his sympathy sprang from the sole consideration of the unhappy infant's destitute state; but her Ladyship's jealons apprehensions were not allayed by the solemnity and frequency of his Lordship's asseverations, until they Noble "premiere," to terminate the discussion; gave orders that its unconscious object should be immediately removed to the parochial work house, whither it was at once conveyed by his Lordship's servants. A Lady of interesting and delicate appearance, whose agitated manner and hurried step betokened a deep interest in the success of the appeal to his Lordship's benevolence, was observed intently watching the motions about Fife-house, and when the infant was brought out in the hands of the servants, followed them at some distance, until they arrived at the workhouse, when she evinced her disappointment by a look of the most heart-piercing agony, and immediately vanished; every exertion was made to discover who the Lady was, but the celerity of her movements baffled every attempt. That the infant is the offspring of an illicit intercourse between individuals of high rank, every circumstance leads us to infer; the appeal to a person of Lord Liverpool's elevated situation, the elegance of its clothing, but particularly the costliness of the shawl, and the manner and aristocratic style of countenance of its supposed mother, lead to the supposition. The names of several ... persons are ...es as those ...eir identity ...dent part to

Bombay.

Arrivals.—Lieut. P. T. Mosse, H. H. the Berar Rajah's Service.
Supg. Surg. Hall Morgan, Medical Dept.
Lieut. H. Cooke, 3d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. Egan.
Major Whitehill, 3d Regt. L. C.
Capt. Taboes, 23d Regt. Madras Establish.
Departures.—Cornet G. K. Erskine, 3d Regt.
Capt. R. Pouget, Engineers.
Lieut. W. Wade, 1st B. E. Rt.
Lt. R. Mignan, 1st B. E. Rt.
Lt. Hennett, Marine Battn.
Ensign Adam Drummond, 18th Regt.
Lt. Corsellis, 18th Regt.
Supg. Surgn. J. A. Maxwell.

Nautical Chronicle and Naval Report.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—Nov. 30th, Ship Alfred, John Lamb, Commander, from Canton, left Lintin 20th August, Tellicherry 19th Nov.

Dec. 4th, Brig Malabar, Sullaman, Syrang, from Madras and Cochin.

Departures.—Dec. 1st. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomud, Syrang, to Mandavie.

2d, Ship Eliza, Daniel Oliver, Commander, to Calcutta.

4th, Ship Cambridge, (Free Trader,) James Barber, Commander, to England.

Passengers by Eliza.—Mrs. Algeo and Child.

Per Cambridge.—Mrs. Prendergast and Child, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Nepean and Child, Mrs. Capt. Jervis and Child, Mrs. Fildes, Miss Baker, Miss Jones, Miss Dunsterville, G. L. Prendergast Esq. Col. Corsellis, Philip Stewart, Esq. James Johnston Esq. Charles Thuillier Esq. Capt. Gibb, Lieut. Sparrow, Lieut. Wade, Lieut. Armstrong, Master Dunsterville.

Ships Loading.

English.—Hannah for London.
Ceres for Ditto.
Maitland for Ditto.
Charles Forbes for China.
Maria for Malabar.
French—La Madras for Bordeaux.

Calcutta.

Arrivals.—November 9th Ship Shaw-hain-Shaw, D. Robertson, from Batavia 6th July, Bencoolen 12th August, Padang 25th August, and Tapponooly 17th Sept.

11th, Brig Paget, L. Estive, from Rangoon 17th Oct.

Do. H. C. Ship Berwick, J. J. M. Eilbech, from London 1st June, and Downs 8th June.

13th Lord Hungerford, J. Tabert, from London 7th July.

Do. Brig Fly, Kenzie, from Batavia 7th Sept.

14th Bark George, J. Poulson, from Rangoon 29th Oct.

15 Ship Bussorah Merchant, T. G. Stuart, from London (Piymouth) 1st and Madeira 11th July.

16 Mellish C. W. Cole, from London 28th June—Brig Brougham, W. Andrews, from Arracan 9th November—Portuguese Ship Resolution, B. J. Cardozo, from Lisbon 1st July.

Passengers per Shaw-hain-Shaw, from Bencoolen:—12 Orphan School Boys, and Mr. Griff, the Usher.—From Padang:—Mr. C. M. Ley, and Master Garfield.

Per Paget:—Mr. J. Barrett, and Mr W. Brooks.

Per Berwick:—Lieutenant J. C Paterson, H. C. A.; Assistant Surgeon Robert McIntosh; 39 H. C. Recruits, and 1 Woman.

Per Lord Hungerford:—Major F. Eagar; 31st Regt; Captain J. Spence; Lieut. Arthur Grueber, Lieut. Ronald Campbell; Lieut. Charles Shaw Adjutant; Ensign Asaph Shaw; Ensign H. Evans; Ensign Charles Otter, 24th Regt.; John Walters, Quarter Master, 13th Regiment; Mrs. Eagar Misses M. Eagar, L. Eagar, M. Eagar, and E. Eagar, Master E. Eagar, and Mrs. Walters; 31 Women, 27 Children, and 246 Men, 31st Regt.

Per Fly:—T W. Weittle, Esq.

Passengers per Bussorah Merchant, from London; Mrs. Mudia; Captain Greene, H. M 31st Regiment, Commanding the Troops; Lieutenant Mudie, H. M. 38th Regiment; Lieutenant Bernard; Cornet Penn, H. M. 16th Lancers; Ensign Bullen, H. M. 38th Regiment; Ensign Deane; Ensign Blake; Ensign Evans; Ensign Budd, H. M. 14th Regiment; Cadet Marsh, Bengal Cavalry; 34 Privates, H. M. 13th Regiment. 2 Privates, 31st Regiment, 103 Privates, 38th Regiment, and 11 Women and 7 Children.

Per Mellish, from London:—Mrs. Cole; Miss M. A. Elsey; J Pittar. Esq. Free Merchant; Mr. G. Blunt, Writer; Messrs. Cotton and G. W. Trip, Cadets.

The Portuguese Ship Resolution spoke the Ship Anne, from Calcutta, bound to the Mauritius, on the 20th October, Lat. S. 5. 48' Long. E. 13 all well

Per Brig Brougham, from Arracan:—Lieutenant H. Lawrence, Bengal Artillery, and Mr. W. Mullins, Mariner.

Departures.—Nov. 10th Bark Mary Ann Sophia, A. Henderson, for Singapore.

Nov. 13th Ship Norden, H. Schild Knecht, for Isle of France.

November 15. Ship Elizabeth, J. Stephens, for Isle of France.

The General Wood put to sea from Saugor on the 13th Instant.

Madras.

Arrivals.—None.

Departures.—Nov. 13th, Ship Neptune, Capt. Cumberlege, for Rangoon.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

Births.—On the 21st Nov. the Lady of Lieut. D. W. Fraser, H. H. the Nagpore Rajah's Service, of a Daughter.

In the Fort, on the morning of the 23d of November, Mrs. J. J. Fernandes, of a Daughter.

Deaths.—On Tuesday the 29th Nov. at the house of F. Hadow Esq. H. F. Dent Esq. only Son of W. Dent Esq. of Brokendon Bury, Herts, aged 25 years.

In Camp at Jooreah near Bhooj, on the evening of the 19th ultimo, Lieut. Richard Carr, 21st Regt. Bombay N. I. sincerely and deservedly regretted by his brother officers.

On the 26th ultimo, the Reverend Dom Mathias de Monte e Faria, Vicar of the Church of S. Miguel at Mahim.

This much lamented Clergyman is descended from a respectable family of this Island. He proceeded to Rome for education in his early age, and the qualifications he acquired were such as to confer on him the title of Dom. Since his return from Rome, in the year 1793, he has held many important benefices. His manners and disposition were such as attracted the friendship of every one of his acquaintances: his morals were exemplary, and as such distinguished him among his fellow clergymen and friends. He completed his career in the 53th year of his age, leaving his friends in the greatest regret for his irreparable loss. His remains were interred in the evening of Sunday. The funeral procession was attended by a great number of clergymen, among whom were eight vicars, preceded by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Dorilea. His friends from Bombay, Mahim, and Salsette, were numerous, besides his Parishioners and a great concourse of people.

Calcutta.

Marriage.—At Cawnpore, on the 30th October, at the House of, and by the Reverend J. Torriano, Thomas Luxmore, Esq Residency Surgeon, Lucknow, to Eliza, Widow of the late Lieutenant Perret, of the Bengal Cavalry.

At Calcutta, on the 9th November, at St. John's cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Mr. Peter Myers, to Miss Elea or Elizabeth Urage, Daughter of Mr. Cornelius Urage, of the Board of Trade.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 6th November, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Mr. Peter Samuel Horn, to Miss Jane Elizabeth Stone.

At Calcutta. on Saturday, the 12th November, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. Fré Furtoso, Mr Charles Smith, Assistant in the Presidency Record Office, to Miss Ann Rebello.

At Dinapore, on the 26th November, by the Rev. T. A. Stevens, Mr. Andrew D'Cruz, to Miss Carolina Hariet Smyth.

At Saharunpore, on the 2d November, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Captain Frederick Young, Commanding the Sirmoor Battalion at Deyrah in the Dhoon, to Miss Jennette Jemissina Bird, youngest Daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Bird, Commanding the Saharunpore Provincial Battalion.

At Turcolea Zillah Sarun, on the 1st November, by the Reverend T. N. Stephen, George Taylor Esq. to Harriet Eliza, eldest Daughter of Henry Hill, Esq.

Births.—At Calcutta, on the 13th November, Mrs. Charlotte Martin, of the Sudder Dewanny Alawlut, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 12th November, at the House of her Father, Mark Lackersteen, Esq. the Lady of the late Anthony Dorret, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 13th November, the Lady of G. P. Bagram, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 14th November, the Lady of J. C. Barton, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta on the morning of the 14th November, Mrs. C. P. Sealy, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 14th November, Mrs. W. H. Twentyman, of a Son.

At the Free School, Calcutta, on the 15th November, Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 15th November, Mrs. Major Loder, of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on Sunday, the 13th November, Mary, the Lady of W. Lowther, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Jessore, on the 11th November, Mrs. D. Johnson, of a Daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 13th November, Mrs. Patrick Moran, of a Daughter.

Deaths.—At Calcutta, on the 9th November, Mr. Joseph Boezalt, late of the Hurkaru Press, and second son of Mr. F. Boezalt, aged 24 years and 9 months.

At Chowringhee, on the 10th Nov. the Hon'ble John Fendall, Esq. a Member of the Supreme Council, aged 63 years.

At Dacca, on the 11th Nov. Brigadier General J. H Dunkin, C. B. of H. M. 44th Regt. and second in Command of the Eastern Division of the Army.

At Calcutta, on the 12th November, Cecilia Frances, the infant Daughter of J. D. Dombal, Esq. aged 1 month and 16 days.

At Calcutta, on the 14th November, of the Cholera, Mrs. M. D'Rozario, the Wife of Mr. B. D'Rozario, of the Judical Department.

Madras.

Marriages.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 9th Nov. by the Reverend J. Hallowell, Mr. Conductor W. G Donald, of the Artillery Depot, to Miss Isabella Wheellom.

At Bangalore on the 14th November, by the Reverend W. Markin, B, A, Lieutenant Robert Mitchell of the 6th Native Regiment of Infantry, Adjutant to the Seringapatam Local Battalion, to Miss Jane Julia Saurel.

At Madras on Wednesday the 16th Instant, by the Rev, A, Webster, Mr, Alfred Eugenius Pultale bes Limming, Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, to Miss E. R, Atkinson, Daughter of Mr, Edward Atkinson, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Madras.

Births.—On the 10th Nov. the Lady of the Rev. E. Crisp, of a Son.

On the 11th Nov. Mrs. P. D'Castellas. of a Daughter.

At Vepery, on Saturday, the 12th instant, Mrs. C. Bacon, of a Daughter.

On Friday the 18th Instant, Mrs, S, Jelly of a Son,

At Nagpore on the 9th Instant, the Wife of Mr, Deputy Assistant Commissary J, Denton, of a Son,

Deaths.—At Nellore, on the 14th ultimo, after a short illness, George Wilson, Esq. Garrison Assistant Surgeon, deservedly lamented.

At the Presidency, on the 11th Instant, Mrs. Taylor, Wife of Serjeant Taylor of the Carnatic Ordnance Artificers, of a Daughter.

At Madras on the 22d Instant, Mr. W. Gore, Deputy Assistant Commissary of the Ordnance Department at Hyderabad, aged 57 years.

On Thursday the 10th Instant, Eliza, the infant Daughter of Mr. R. Newbigging.

At Quilon on the 16th of October, Mr. William Bredin, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at that Station aged 52---of which he had been 32 years in the service of the Honorable Company on this Establishment.

Ceylon.

Death.] At Colombo on the 17th Instant, Solome De Rosayrooe wife of Abraham Rodrigo Davanasa.

THE SUBALTERN.

(Continued from our last.)

CHAP. XIII.

From an unwillingness to interrupt my narrative of the sanguinary operations of this day, I have omitted to notice an event, perhaps more important in its general consequences, than even the succesful resistance of one British corps to the attack of almost the whole French army. The reader will, no doubt, recollect, that at the period of time respecting which I am now writing, the various states of Germany which had lain so long under the French yoke, were beginning once more to assert their independence,—many, indeed, had taken up arms against the common enemy. The battle of Leipsic had been fought ; the Confederation of the Rhine was dissolved ; H lland and the Netherlands were, in a great measure, restored to their legitimate sovereign, and all in rear of the allied line, extending from Hunengen to the Low Countries, was free. Attached to the army of Marshal Soult were several brigades of German and Dutch troops, from whom the intelligence of the real state of their respective countries could not be concealed. Of these, about four thousand men, through the instrumentality of their commanding officers, had for some time back been in secret communication with Lord Wellington. All, indeed, which was wanting to withdraw them from the ranks of the enemy was a convenient opportunity to desert ; and against this the French general appeared studiously to strive. One brigade he had already sent to the rear on suspicion, and he had thrown out various hints that the rest must speedily follow ; nor can it be doubted these hints would have been acted upon, but for the events of the three last days. The extreme fatigue of his French battalions compelled him to assign the advanced station, this morning, to a corps of Germans, who had no sooner taken up their ground, than they proposed to carry into execution a plan which their officers had long matured. Collecting their baggage, and carrying with them their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, they marched in regular order within our lines, and were instantly shipped, as they had previously desired, for their own country. Thus, independently of his loss in killed and wounded, which, on the most moderate computation, could not amount to less, during the late operations, than four thousand men, Soult found his army weakened by the desertion of fifteen hundred or two thousand veteran soldiers.

The Germans had taken up the ground in our immediate front soon after dark on the evening of the 10th ; but they were not prepared to abandon the cause of Napoleon at the instant. Messengers were, however, sent in, that night, to prepare our general for what was to take place on the morrow, and so to hinder the deserting column from being fired on by our outposts. All was fully arranged. Just before the Portuguese brigade advanced, the advance of which brought on the renewal of hostilities, the German corps began its march ; and it was welcomed with cheers by its new allies, who were under arms to receive it. To us it was truly an animating spectacle, and it, doubtless, caused not only annoyance and rage, but alarm and despondency among the ranks of the enemy. But to return to my own personal narrative.

The night of the 11th was spent, as that of the 10th had been spent, round our fires, and in the open air. A supply of beef, biscuit, and rum had, however, been issued out, and the former being broiled over the coals, a substantial supper effectually recruited the strength of those who were really beginning to faint from absolute inanimation. Thus, the grog being passed round, and pipes and segars lighted, we lay not down to sleep, till many a rude joke had been bandied about, and many a merry catch chanted. Not that we were altogether insensible to more grave and melancholy feelings. Our ranks were a good deal thinned ; of our beloved companions many had fallen ; and I speak truly when I say, that we lamented their fall, even in the midst of our mirth. But a state of warfare is productive, and necessarily productive, of more consummate selfishness than any other situation into which man is liable to be thrown ; and hence, except some bosom friend have perished, as Graham was to me, and I to him, it must be confessed that soldiers think less of the dead than of the living. Each man, indeed, is (shall I own it ?) too happy to find himself unscathed, to waste many fruitless expressions of sorrow upon those whose fate has been different.

The dawn of the 12th found us, as the dawn of the preceding day had done, under arms. Just before day broke, the battalions, leaving two companies to act as skirmishers, fell back to the rear of a thin hedge-row, for the purpose of keeping an open stubble field in its front, in case the enemy should attack. By this means we hoped to throw in our fire with the better effect, as they moved along this coverless ground, whilst a clear space lying before us, our charge, which must of course follow, would be the more decisive. But the enemy gave us no opportunity of carrying these plans into execution.

The French army was still before us in immense numbers ; but it remained perfectly quiet. Hour after hour elapsed without any movement being made on either side, till about eight in the morning his column, which occupied the main road, began to retrograde. An English officer of artillery seeing this, as if determined that the retreat should not be altogether bloodless, fired the two guns which he commanded, I believe, without any orders being given. Whether these shots irritated the Marshal, or whether he was anxious to deceive us into a belief of fresh hostilities on his side, I know not ; but they were immediately answered. The column halted, faced about, and made a show of advancing. The picquets came on, and a good deal of skirmishing ensued ; but no decided attack was made, though enough was done to keep our attention awake. About noon, however, even this firing ceased, and a sort of pause in hostilities ensued.

Let me take advantage of this pause, to describe the relative positions of the two armies, as far, at least, as my circumscribed opportunities enabled me to judge of them.

The extreme left of the British, and consequently the extreme right of the French army, rested upon the sea. Between the high road and the sea, however, lay a small lake, measuring perhaps a mile in circumference, the ground beyond which was so rugged and so inclosed, that only a few companies were left to guard it. On it no military operations took place. Perhaps, then, I may speak more intelligibly if I say, that the left of our army, and the right of that of the enemy, rested upon the lake. The main road, which was one key of our position, ran along the summit of the high bank above the lake. It was winding, but as nearly level as high roads generally are. To defend it, a battery of three guns had been thrown up a little way to the left, where an inclination of the lake permitted ; and where the whole of a long sweep was completely commanded. On the right of the road, again, was the mayor's house, with its outbuildings, gardens, and thick plantations ; for the possession of which so much blood had been shed. So far, however, the ground was perfectly even ; that is to say, neither the French nor we possessed the advantage of an acclivity ; nor could either side boast of superior cover from wood. But about musket-shot from the mayor's house, the case was different, and the general face of the country underwent a change.

In the quarter of which I have last spoken, and where, indeed, my own corps was this morning stationed, the French and English divisions were separated from one another by a ravine. The ground occupied by the enemy was, perhaps, higher than that on which we stood ; but then on our side we were better supplied with thickets ; and had the contrary been the case, there was ascent sufficient to give a decided advantage to the defenders over the assailants. In both lines one or two farm-houses stood conveniently enough, as posts of defence ; and, on the side of the enemy, a wilderness of furze-bushes covered the face of the hill.

This ravine, after running in a straight direction about three or four hundred yards, wound inwards upon the French hill, so as to place the church of Arcanques rather in front of our station, than the contrary. That building stood, however, upon a detached eminence. It was completely surrounded by ravines, except in the rear, where it sloped gradually down into a woody plain. Beyond Arcanques, it was not possible for me to make any accurate observations ; but as far as I could judge, the country appeared flat, with the same sort of inequalities occurring in it as those already described. There was, however, a great deal of wood scattered here and there, whilst several villages, some in the possession of the French, and others in our possession, could be descried. On the whole neither position could be pronounced greatly superior in natural strength to the other ; nor, perhaps, would ours at least, have caught an eye less acute in these matters, than his who selected it for his winter line.

I have said, that a good deal of unconnected firing having been kept up till about noon, a solemn pause ensued throughout the whole line. Not that Marshal Soult had yet resigned all hope of forcing our left, and so gaining the command of the road by which our supplies were brought up ; but he appeared satisfied that absolute force would not secure his object, and hence he betook himself to manœuvring. Of the various changes of ground which now took place among the different divisions of both armies it is vain for me to attempt any minute description. What I myself beheld, however, may be repeated ; though it will convey but a feeble idea of the magnificent operations of these two mighty gamesters.

We had stood, or rather lain, quietly behind

a hedge about half an hour, when the arrival of a group of horse men, on the brow of the French hill, attracted our attention. It was Soult and his staff. The Marshal dismounting, leant his telescope over the saddle of his horse, and swept our line. While he was thus employed, Lord Wellington, followed by about twenty aides-de camp and orderlies, rode up. The glass of our General was itstantly turned upon his adversary, and the two commanders in-chief gazed at each other for several seconds. Now a mounted Frenchman rode to the rear of his group at full speed; whilst Lord Wellington flew, as fast as his horse could gallop, towards Arcanques; and for about a quarter of an hour all was still.

Soult had departed in the same direction with Lord Wellington; and we were wondering what was to follow, when the head of a French column suddenly showed itself on the high ground opposite to Arcanques. An attack was of course expected,—but no such thing. As if the two columns had agreed to reach their ground at the same instant, the enemy had hardly appeared, when the wood, in rear of Arcanques, glittered with the bayonets of the seventh division Again Soult showed himself on the ridge opposite, but a good deal farther to the right, gazing, as if with deep anxiety, upon the advance of these troops. His plan was anticipated, and his newly-formed column melted gradually away.

"Where next?" thought I; but no great time was spent in wondering. The same, or another mass, speedily crowned the hill opposite; and at the same moment, two or three brigades of fresh troops were in our rear. Once more the enemy withdrew. Thus the whole hours of light were spent, the heads of columns appearing and disappearing, at different points; and both armies were guided as the pieces upon a chess-board are guided, when two skilful and tolerably equal players opposed. Darkness, at length, beginning to set in, an end was put to the manœuvring, and we again made preparation to spend the night as comfortably as circumstances would permit.

It fell to my lot this evening to mount picquet. As soon as the night had fairly commenced, I put myself at the head of the body of men which was assigned to me; and moved down to the bottom of the ravine which I have already mentioned, as dividing the two armies. There our watch-fire was lighted; where the main-body of the picquet took its ground; whilst the sentinels were posted a little on the rise of the opposite hill. The French, on the other hand stationed their outposts on the summit, and placed their sentries opposite to ours, at a distance of perhaps three paces. Thus, each man was at the mercy of the other; but both English and French sentinels were too well trained in the school of modern warfare, to dream of violating the sanctity which is happily thrown around them.

It will readily be imagined that this was to me a night of peculiarly high excitement. My friend Graham was with me, so the time passed cheerfully enough, but it was wholly sleepless. We took it by turns to visit our sentinels every half hour, who again were releived, as sentinels, generally are, each at the expiration of a two hours' watch; and thus, by going our rounds, and examinig the state of the men previous to their proceeding to their posts, all inclination to repose was dispelled. The privates, indeed, on whose shoulders no responsibility rested, lay down, with their fire-locks beside them, and slept; but we sat down, with our fire, smoking and conversing whenever an opportunity of sitting was granted. All, however, passed quietly off. Except the voices of our own and the enemy's sentries, who challenged us as we approached, no sound could be heard in the front; nor did any event occur worthy of notice, till midnight had long past.

It migh be, perhaps, about two in the morning of the 13th, when a sentinel, whose post I visited, informed me, that he had heard a more than usual stir in the French lines about ten minutes before; and had seen a blue light thrown up. "Have any reliefs taken place among them lately? said I.—"Yes, sir," replied the soldier; "a relief has just gone now."—"We must reconnoitre," rejoined I; and so saying, I stooped down, and, in a creeping attitude, approached the enemy's videttes. One stood directly before me. Though it was very dark, I could distinguish his cap, and firelock; so I crept back again, satisfied that all was quiet.

In half an hour after I visited the same man. "Has any thing occurred since?" asked I. "No sir," was the answer; "all is perfectly quiet." Repeating my experiment, I found the French sentinel still stationary, and I was again satisfied. The same thing occurred at each successive visitation, till about four in the morning. At that hour, my own sentinel stated that he had heard no relief since he came on duty, neither had the man who was behind heard any. Upon this, I returned to consult with Graham; when it was agreed between us that a parrol should go forward and ascertain at once how matters stood. Taking with me four men, I again crept up the hill. The vidette was still there; we approached, he continued silent and motionless. We ran up to him—it was a bush with a solder's cap placed upon the top of it, and a musket leaning against it. The enemy were gone. Not a vestige of them remained, except their fires, on which a quantity of fuel had lately been heaped. Of course, we transmitted to the rear, without delay, intelligence of all that had occurred, when a general recognizance being made along the front of the whole left, it was found that Soult had withdrawn, and that he had carried off with him, not only his artillery and baggage, but all his wounded. We gave him ample credit for the adroitness with which his retreat has been conducted.

(To be Continued.)

London in the Olden Time, or Tales intended to illustrate the Manners and Superstitions of its Inhabitants from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century. 1 vol. post 8vo. pp. 324. London, 1825. Longman and Co.

There are few periods of more curious speculation to the philosopher, or more intense interest to the romancer, than the period entitled the dark ages. "Time, the beautifier of the dead," may have done much for them; but it is not to antiquity they owe their only charm We who live in an age of cards and quadrilles, when every body reads and almost every body writes; when lectures, treatises, and travels, have merged imagination in information: to us the picture of former ages, however accurate, is more like a dream than the narrative of real actions. It is a gorgeous memory nevertheless, that of former times; when kings, shining in their golden robes, with crowns sparkling in jewels upon their brows, were like the monarchs of a fairy tale; when the high born maiden broidered herself the scarf she gave the young knight who fought for her beauty and honour; when the pale student wasted a whole life in his mysterious studies, happier perchance in his search than he might have been in his success, for whenever was possession equal to pursuit; all these made former times like a wild but magnificent pageant. These tales are most vivid and most interesting glances at London in the olden days. Mabel de Gysours completely transports us back to the date of caballists and necromancers, when fairies, spells, and sorcery were familar, if not to men's sight, at least to their imagination. But the Involuntary Miracle best suits us as to length, and is not inferior as to merit:

"In the 14th Century, on the spot where that most excellent establishment Christ's hospital now stands, arose the noble and richly endowed house of the Grey Friars, with its long cloistered walks, its lofty and pinnacled towers, its fair oriel windows, rich in heraldic blazonry and delicate tracery, and its splendid church, inferior in size and grandeur to the Metropolitan cathedral alone, beneath whose lofty and fretted roof two queens (Margaret of France and Isabella) besides princes of the blood and far-famed nobles, reposed amid the escutcheoned pomp of departed greatness.

"That the humble followers of the rule of St. Francis should be so splendidly lodged, and so richly endowed, will not appear astonishing to those who remember the great popularity and rapid rise into public estimation which distinguished all the mendicant orders, but particularly the Franciscans; and which, as a very natural consequence, excited the bitterest enmity of the established Benedictines; who inferior alike in learning, and in popular talents to these interloping brethren, most heartily consigned them all to perdition, and not infrequently expressed their charitable belief that Sathan, who had, doubtless, assisted them to gain their immense wealth, would have his own at last.

"And wealth brought its never-failing attendant, luxury, into the cells and cloisters of the grey coated brethren; and it required all the metaphysical subtlety, for which this order had always been celebrated, to excuse, if not vindicate, from the charge of inconsistency, the luxurious habits of the followers of the rule of the money-hating, pleasure-contemning St. Francis.

"It was true, would they argue, the rule of the order enjoins spare fast and spring water; but, how could they refuse the muscatel so importunately presented by the merchants of the Vintry, when, doubtless, it was offered from gratitude to heaven? and the delicate cates sent by those pious city dames, who had so largely profited by the holy brethren's ministrations, could they reject without giving offence? and, to offend was to sin. It was true, the rule strictly forbade 'riche and fayre apparell', the worthy St. Francis himself averring, 'a ragged coat drove away the devil; but, if the fairest hands wrought willingly garments of the finest texture—if the most delicate fingers joyfully plied the needle for their decoration, was it Christianlike for the pious brotherhood churlishly to reject the well intentioned gifts of their fair discliples, and sternly determine to wear coarse woollen and sackcloth? Impossible! 'No, beloved brethren,' exclaimed father Gervasius, the reverend superior, when his decision was solicited respecting the propriety of receiving a fat buck and two pipes of malvoisie which alderman Oxenforde, of Langbourne ward, had presented, in gratitude to the reverend superior for having cast out an evil spirit, which had sorely affrighted divers of

his servants, and caused some of his best wines to turn sour: 'No, my brethren, methinks we may not refuse them, seeing that we are strictly enjoined "*confidenter mendicare*," and wherefore, if we are not to receive?—Moreover, although we may not take money, we are commanded to receive gifts; and shall we say what shall be given us? Again, we are bound to eat whatsover is sent and set before us; then, how can we refuse this worthy alderman's gifts?' '

A pious lady leaves this convent gold to be worked in a massive cup; and a celebrated young goldsmith, Master Blount, is to make it. All this excites the jealousy of the Benedictines, who spread the report of magic against the artist.

"'Well, master Blount, how will the chalice go on now?' was the exclamation of the worthy prior of St. Bartholemew, soon after; accosting the master of the goldsmiths' company. 'Admirably, I trust,' replied master Blount, 'and it must certainly be through the special grace of the saints that Drew Berentin hath succeeded so well; he hath finished two roses on one side, and they are such as were never before seen in gold, and the lilies round the brim look as though they had but just been gathered. Said I not, that the chalice would be most wonderfully wrought,' rejoined the insidious prior.

"'Yes, holy father; but it is through the marvellous skill of this young man, and not by the aid of the evil one.' 'We shall know more about that ere long,' replied the prior, 'for Drew Berentin hath this morning been taken to the place of the bishop, on great and grievous charges of conjuration; truly, I lament for the poor young man seeing that the grey brothers have, doubtless, drawn him in; but we will go thither, and hear the charge against him.'

"Master Blount, sincerly reproaching himself for the respect and attention he had so lately shewn to so evil and abandoned a brotherhood, followed the delighted prior in silence to the court, where the spiritual lord of London, Michael de Northburg, in his splendid and imposing vestments, the long purple robe, the seamless dalmatica, the embroidered cope and glittering mitre, rising in all the pride of episcopacy, and grasping that rob of spiritual empire, the richly ornamented crosier--surounded by his chaplains, and a large assemblage of clergy and laity, commenced his address to the awe-struck multitude:

"'Well hath this noble and ancient city thriven since our late worthy king Edward (whom God assoil) cast out that evil and accursed race, the Jews.

"'Well hath this city thriven: but, alas! of late years, through abundance of wealth and multitude of merchandise, wares of Sathan hath been imported.

"'Fearful spells, and devilish charms, have been brought in amongst us, and men, even men professing love to our holy church, have not been ashamed to use chystals, wherewith may be seen what is done afar off, and fearful and heathenish signs,* whereby they would seek to compute numbers even as by magic. It is not enough that justice be done to the bodies of men, while their souls are left unguarded,—justice must be done to both. "As the sun and the moon are placed in the firmament," saith the bull of the blessed Pope Innocent III., "the greater to rule the day, and the lesser the night, so are the spiritual and temporal powers,—to the last and inferior, their bodies may be entrusted,—but to the first, the greatest, *their souls*." I, therefore, by the authority of this pastoral staff, wherewith I guide the meek, rule the simple, collect the scattered, and restrain the presumptuous, command the prisoner and his accusers to appear.'

"The unfortunate young artist was brought in, and a crowd of witnesses, neither remarkable for rank nor respectability, pressed forward to offer their respective testimonies. One averred, that Drew Berentin had declared that the chalice should surpass every other, though he would not say by what means; another deposed, that he had seen the young artist going along muttering strange words to himself; but the last witcess, no other than the porter at the priory of St. Bartholomew the Great, delivered the following most veracious statement:—he went the preceding evening to Drew Berentin's workshop, with the prior's seal ring, and there observed a tall figure wrapt in a long mantle, busily engaged on the chalice,—that he spoke to it, but receiving no answer, he wisely judged it could be no good; whereupon he made the sign of the cross—when the figure, putting forth a pair of huge black wings, instantaneously vanished, with all the usual accompaniments of saucer eyes, tremendous claws, and a most fearful smell of brimstone.

"What stronger proof of guilt could be possibly demanded than this? The young artist was called on for his defence; but, lost in astonishment at the awful charges which had just been preferred against him, he thrice attempted to speak, but in vain,

"'Reverend father,' exclaimed the superior of the Grey Friars, 'here are many goldsmiths present who will all aver that this young man is a most admirable worker in gold and silver; here are master Blount, and master Elsing, let them examine the chalice, and say whether it hath not been wrought by earthly hands; moreover, let the prisoner take his graver, and he shall show that he alone hath been the workman.

"A petition so reasonable could not he refused—the chalice was brought, and the graver placed in the young artist's hands; but he in vain attempted to proceed—again he essayed, but the strokes were weak and uneven, like the first rude attempt of some skilless workman; and the bishop arose to pronounce sentence on the agent and associate of the powers of darkness.

"'Reverend father,' exclaimed father Anselm, the sub-prior of the house of Grey Friars, 'learned men have said, that if a sorcerer compel a spirit to work for him, it must be done within a set time; and, also, that having once given the order, he cannot revoke it. Suffer this young man to be remanded for a given time—let the chalice be placed on the table, the doors being locked, and then if a spirit hath indeed been invoked, the work will be completed.'

"'Your saying is good,' replied the bishop. 'let the young man be kept safely: so-morrow seven days is the feast of St. Agatha, virgin and martyr, and then shall he finally be brought before us.'

"The court was accordingly adjourned, the unfinished chalice placed on the table with the graver beside it, and the bishop himself having carefully locked the door, has departed.

"It may easily be imagined that the news of Drew Berentin's misfortune rapidly found its way to every part of the city, and that many were the comments of the worthy citizens upon it. Indeed, the tale with all its supernatural adjuncts was so admirably suited to the taste of the age, as well as to its superstitions, that it furnished the topic of conversation to all the inhabitants of London during the anxious interval of the seven days.

"And many a fearful story of satanic agency was told by the wily Benedictines—and many a tale of heavenly interposition was related by the sorrowful grey brothers to their respective disciples---and many a prayer was offered by the beautiful Agatha for the final deliverance of her unfortunate lover.

"Now it chanced that the confidential chaplain of the bishop had been confessor to Agatha's mother, and, anxious to hear tidings of Drew Berentin day after day she repaired to him; often casting a wistful eye on the iron-barred door which shut in that far-famed chalice, whose surpassing beauty had caused all her lover's misfortunes.

"Her deep sorrow has touched the old man, and forgetful of his duty both to the prisoner and to his master, he has at lenth promised Agatha, that on the eventful day she shall remain in the adjoining gallery, whence, unseen by the court she may both hear and observe its proceedings.

"The day has arrived—Agatha has been secretly admitted, and with feelings of intensest anxiety she looks out from her hiding place.

The doors are all locked—the bishop will not arrive yet—she is quite alone,—what if she leaves her hiding place, and steals one look at the beautiful unfinished chalice? Alas! curiosity has silenced the suggestions of prudence, and she stands close besides the table, almost unconscious of existence.

"The bell has chimed four, but Agatha hears it not; impelled by her evil genius, she has even taken up the graver, and, all unwittingly, is attempting to trace an additional leaf; and there she stands, with one delicate hand laid gently across the chalice, while the other is lightly tracing the outline—her fair hair like a beam of light hangs across her snowy forehead—the white and ample folds of her wimple float like a fleecy cloud around her, while the many tinted light, which stream through the gorgeously painted window, sheds a halo of gold and purple splendor around a more beautiful and ethereal form than poet ever imagined, or visionary ever beheld.

"The door has opened—the bishop, his chaplains, and the multitude enter, but Agatha sees them not; unconscions, unmoved, she stands the beautiful personification of her titular saint.

"The rustling of garment, the noise of many footsteps, the exclamation of the bishop and his attendants, at length arouse the unhappy girl from her mournful dream. The fatal consequences of her unrestrained curiosity rush overpoweringly on her mind—she perceives she is lost, and precipitately flees.

"'Reverend father, what have you seen?' exclaimed master Elsing, pressing forward as he beheld the bishop prostrate on the floor, telling his beads with great devotion.

"'The holy father hath seen Sathan,' replied the well pleased prior of St. Bartholomew, 'pray heaven he may not go stark wode.' The horrorstruck crowd drew instinctively back, while master Blount kept his eyes determinately fixed on the ground, fearing, if he lifted them, to meet the withering glance of some huge black fiend. '*Sancta Agatha, ora pro me*,' exclaimed father An[illegible] slowly rising [illegible]

"* The Arabic numerals introduced about this time."

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tholomew' most devoutly spiting on the ground.

"The bishop arose from his knees, and slowly but firmly approached the chalice.

"'Blessed are our eyes to have seen this miracle—the gold filings are scattered around, and another leaf has been added, but not by the spirits of darkness,—bring in the prisoner.'

"Drew Berentin was brought in, and whilst the wondering bystanders awaited in awe-struck silence his fearful sentence, much did the young artist marvel at the benignant smile which illumined the stern features of the spiritual lord of London, but even more at the kindly words which were so mexpectedly addressed to him.

"'O virtuous and highly favoured young man, to you hath it been given, even by a miracle to overcome your enemies; truly, have you received assistance,---but not from the powers of hell, nor the fiends of darkness, but from the pure and holy hands of the blessed St. Agatha, whom these aged eyes (albeit unworthy) even now beheld clothed in that heavenly radiance, and arrayed in that unearthly beauty, that belongs but to the kingdom of Heaven.

"'Go in peace, my son! go and prosper. And you, father Gervasius, take this holy chalice, even unfinished as it is, place it on the altar; heaven forbid that mortal hands should complete the work of the blessed St. Agatha!'

"'*Magnificavit Dominus facere nobiscum facti, sumus laetantes*,' was the joyful exclamation of the astonished superior, as, reverently bearing the miraculous chalice, he passed through the discumfited crowd of Benedictines.

The saintly chalice, amid the rejoicings of the highly favoured brotherhood, was placed on the high altar in the noble church of the Grey Friars, where multitudes flocked thither to behold it; and thither came master Elsing, overjoyed at the visible interference of heaven; and thither came master Blount, sincerely deploring his former suspicions; and thither came the heaven favoured artist and his beautiful bride. to offer fervent thanksgivings for so miraculous a deliverance; and when father Anselm, who had been privileged to behold the heavenly vision, described the surpassing beauty of the Virgin Martyr---the ethereal delicacy of her form---the celestial expression of her face---unconscious that the fair original stood before him, a glow of delight, and, perhaps, of pardonable vanity, o'erspread the beautiful features of the earthly St. Agatha, as most devoutly she returned thanks to all the saints who had enabled her so well to personate one of their number, and perform, what indeed might be termed---AN INVOLUNTARY MIRACLE."

We leave these pages with most sincere commendations: they exhibit great research, and are highly-finished and entertaining pictures of London in the Olden Time. There is some good poetry scattered about this volume, of which we annex two specimens; the first from the tale in hand, and the other a pretty ballad:

"The tapers are blazing, the mass is sung
In the chapel of Beverley,
And merrily too the bells have rung;
'Tis the eve of our Lord's nativity;
And the holy maids are kneeling round,
While the moon shines bright on the hallowed ground.

"Yes, the sky is clear, and the stars are bright,
And the air is hushed and mild;
Befitting well the holy night,
When o'er Judah's mountains wild,
The mystic star blazed bright and free.
And sweet rung the heavenly minstrelsy.

"The nuns have risen, through the cloister dim
Each seeks her lonely cell,
To pray alone till the joyful hymn,
On the midnight breeze shall swell;
And all are gone, save two sisters fair,
Who stand in the moonlight silent there.

"Now, hand in hand, through the shadowy aisle,
[illegible]

And meek eyes heavenward cast;
Like things too pure upon earth to stay,
They have fled like a vision of light away.

"And again the merry bells have rung
So sweet thro' the starry sky;
For the midnight mass hath this night been sung,
And the chalice is lifted high,
And the nuns are kneeling in holiest prayer;
Yes, all, save these meek-eyed sisters fair.

"Then up rose the abbess, she sought around,
But in vain, for these gentle maids;
'They were ever the first at the mass bell's sound,
Have they fled these holy shades?
Or, can they be number'd among the dead?
O! whither can these fair maids be fled?'

"The snows have melted, the fields are green,
The cuckoo singeth aloud,
The flowr's are budding, the sunny sheen
Beams bright thro' the parted cloud,
And maidens are gathering the sweet breath'd may;
But, these gentle sisters, 'O! where are they?'

"And summer is come in rosy pride,
'Tis the eve of the blessed St. John,
And the holy nuns after vespertide,
All forth from the chapel are gone;
While, to taste the cool of the evening hour,
The abbess hath sought the topmost tow'r.

"'Gramercy, sweet ladye!" and can it be
These long lost sisters fair
On the threshold lie calm, and silently,
As in holiest slumber there;
Yet, sleep they not but entranced they lie,
With lifted hands and heavenward eye,

"'O long lost maidens, arise! arise!
Say, when did ye hither stray?'
They have turned to the abbess their meek blue eyes;
'Not an hour hath past away—
But glorious visions our eves have seen;
O sure, in the kingdom of heaven we've been!'

"There is joy in the convent of Beverley,
Now these saintly maidens are found,
And to hear their story right wonderingly,
The nuns have gather'd around
These long lost maidens, to whom was given
To live so long the life of heaven.

"And again the chapel bell is rung,
And all to the altar repair;
And sweetly the midnight lauds are sung
By the sainted sisters there;
While their heaven-taught voices softly rise,
Like an incense cloud to the silent skies.

"The maidens have risen, with noiseless tread
They glide o'er the marble floor,
They seek the abbess with bended head,
'Thy blessing would we implore,
Dear mother; for ere the coming day
Shall blush into light, we must hence away.'

"The abbess hath lifted her gentle hands,
And the words of peace hath said,
'*O vade in pacem*,' aghast she stands,
'Have their innocent spirits fled?'
Yes! side by side lie these maidens fair,
Like two wreaths of snow in the moonlight there

"List! list! the sweet peal of the convent bells,
They are rung by no earthly hand;
And hark! how the far off melody swells
Of the joyful angel band,
Who hover around surpassingly bright.
And the chapel is bathed in rosy light.

"'Tis o'er. Side by side in the chapel fair
Are the sainted maidens laid,
With their snowy brow, and their glossy hair,
They look not like the dead;
Fifty summers have come and pass'd away,
But their loveliness knoweth no decay.

"And many a chaplet of flow'rs is hung,
And many a bead told there.
And many a hymn of praise is sung,
And many a low breathed prayer;
And many a pilgrim bends the knee,
At the shrine of the Sisters of Beverley."

"Arise, young Sebert, take thy bow
Boldly into the greenwood go;
Take thine arrows, and shoot me three,
In the name of our blessed Marie.

"Nay, my grandsire, nay, not to night,
Let me but wait until dawning light
I'll chase the red deer, and the dun,
And nobly we'll feast on venison:

"For to-morrow the king, with hound and horn,
Chaseth the stag ere break of dawn,
With knight, and baron, a merrie route
Ranging the forest all about.

"And I that goodly sight might see,
Hiding beneath the greenwood tree;
Then, loud and fierce, the old man cried
Curst be their sport, whate'er betide!

"Three sons had I who knew no fear,
And well they chased the good red deer;
But, they were taken by the king's decree
And hanged upon the gallows tree.
"I took mine arrows, I bent my bow,
And day by day thro' the chase did go,
To avenge the death of those gallant three
Brave youths who were hanged on the gallows tree.

"Alas! why failed my trusty bow,
Why mine arrows missed I may not know,
But heaven will avenge on the king ere long
My fair sons' death, and my bitter wrong.

"I had a dream but yesternight;---
Our lady came to me yclothed in light;---
Bid thy Sebert arise, and take his bow,
And eastward into greenwood go.—

"'Neath the maple tree shall he take his stand,
Tho' the deer may speed by, he shall hold his hand
Till a milk white doe boundeth o'er the lea,
Then shall he shoot his arrows three.

"Young Sebert into the forest hath gone;
The king and his son came riding on,
With hound and horn, and merrie shout,
Ranging the greenwood all about.

"Keep near, my son, did King William say,
For goodly sport shalt thou see to-day,
The rangers have roused a milk-white doe,
And at her, thou alone, shalt bend thy bow.

"The red deer rushed past in tameless pride,
With their fair arched necks, and antlers wide,
And the delicate hind fleeted swiftly by,
But, young Sebert, may not his good bow try.

"'Tis sunset;---the chime of the even-song bell
Floateth silvery and soft over wood and dell;
When hark! the shout and the loud hallo—
For the rangers have roused the milk-white doe.

"Now up, young, Sebert, thy shafts prepare:
The first whizzed shrill thro' the yielding air;
Again, and again, the arrows fly—
But the milk-white doe hath fled harmless by.

"Woe! woe! to King William! aye, bitter woe,
Thy son lies slain—not the milk-white doe!
She shall gambol again 'neath the greenwood tree,
But thy son shall never more hunt with thee.

"There was joyannce at morning in Winchester,
For a mighty feast die the knights prepare,
And largesses great were the barons bringing,
And merrily all the bells were ringing:
"There was sorrow ere night at Winchester,
The king is weeping beside a bier,
And dolefully sad is the death-bell knelling,
And mournful the chant for the dead is swelling.

"Arise, now, my grandsire, and be not woe,
Tho' I bring not the stag, nor the milk-white doe;
For fearful tydings I bring to thee—
King William's fair son lies slain by me!

"Heaven speed thee, my Sebert, O! welcome here,
Tho' thou bring't not the doe, nor the good red deer;
For thou hast avenged right wondrously,
My three sons whom he hanged on the gallows tree!"